THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Its Position and Work—Celebration of the Vigil of the Nativity—Political Condition of the Papal Kingdom.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 24.—The walls of Rome are pasted over with placards of ecclesiastical books lately published, and now with a long circular from the hand of the Pope, laying down the law for schismatics, heretics, and all sorts of offenders. It fills several columns in the newspaper of the city. The leading Catholic organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*, has given Pius IX the title of the "Pope of Prodigies," and His Holiness seems to have fairly earned it.

What with allocutions, bulls, circular letters, council calls and maledictions, he hardly gives the world any rest. An unusual stir has been necessary, during the past ten years, to preserve the life of the Papacy at Rome, in a financial sense, and the statement is now made in a journal of authority, that during the period named a sum equal to 100,000,000 of francs has been poured into the treasury by voluntary contributions.

THE COUNCIL'S POSITION AND WORK.

There is not to be another general meeting of the Council or one for an allocution or the publication of decrees, until the Epiphany, the 6th of January. Meanwhile reunions are held nearly every day, without formality, either in the hall over the great Atrio, in a chamber of the Vatican, or in the amphitheatre in St. Peter's. Something is said about going to the Palace of the Lateran. The Fathers only appear in full episcopal livery, with their capes and mitres, on the occasion when the Pope presides. It is a general opinion among clerical people that the Council will do its work before the *festa* of St. Peter and St. Paul, near the last of June.

It is the wish not to expose the lives of so many, whose services are precious, to the heat and unhealthiness of the months of midsummer extremely disagreeable in Rome. The hall in St. Peter's, about which so much has been said, is far from having the dainty accommodations which have been so often described. There are no writing desks and praying stools, such as have been spoken of, but only rows of plain benches with high backs and no stuffing, covered with a somewhat rich carpet of green and yellow, resembling gold. The room has been found somewhat unwieldy, if such a term may be used, and the council itself is an unwieldy body, regarded in bulk, numbering something like eight hundred—the size of a military regiment, which we know can be less easily handled in a narrow space than in the open field. The speakers can only with great difficulty make themselves heard. The voice travels a long way to the roof and down again before reaching the ear. But this elephant can find plenty of pasturage in other parts of Rome, so full of great rooms.

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIVITY.

To-night, the vigil of the Nativity, Cardinals and Bishops will take part in a ceremony at Santa Maria Maggiore, which is repeated every year, and is made as much of as any other of the Christmas season. In that grand old Basilica is deposited what is believed by the faithful to be the trough or manger in which the Saviour was laid at the time of his birth. This cradle consists of three pieces of plank roughly put together, and pretty shabby with the rust of time. It is inclosed in a casket of very splendid crystal and silver gilt.

Within is deposited a figure of an infant in polished metal, resting on a bed of straw. The whole was designed by the French architect Paladier. On each side are vases of crystal and gilt, containing fragments of the swaddling-clothes of the infant Saviour, and a single straw from the manger. These objects, thus enshrined, may be inspected in one of the chapels next the Sacristy, where they are deposited. After midnight, before Christmas, these relics are carried in procession around the church on a platform, supported by Cardinals, with the peal of litanies and the smoke of incense and candles. According to the record, which, of course, no good Catholic is permitted to doubt, the Empress St. Helena caused to be transported to Rome the stable in which the Saviour was born, and the greater part of this is now deposited under the altar of a chapel in the crypt of Santa Maggiore. Other fragments of the stables are deposited in the great urn of red porphyry under the high altar. This shrine has of late years been much enriched with the incrustations of the most costly marble.

POLITICAL ROME.

The story of the political condition of Rome is soon told. The ancient walls shut in ancient principles of barbarism. The life of the Romans is one of moral and political imprisonment. At the gates progress, truth, and hope are put back. Light is shut out, and for the life of the intellect is substituted a superstitious brooding, and prayers in a dead tongue. Man is a creature of habit, and what he is taught to think, and do, and be, he is. Most of these priests and monks believe that to Rome and to them is exclusively confided the precious treasure of divine truth. They are sincere in their ignorance, and love it, and are the victims of an unenlightened confidence. Only the force of new law can drive them from their follies, and only the political convenience of a ruler holding precarious power in another country is the obstacle to reform.

The present condition of Rome is a scandal to the civilization of our time. And this is said not in passion, as by one apt to indulge the language of extravagant praise or condemnation, but the verdict of a conviction formed on the knowledge of ample observation. It is the error of the ancient system that the acceptance of a dogma is made of far greater importance than the acceptance and practice of principles upon which character must be established. The Pope and those around him claim to be angels sent down out of Heaven to manage politically, as well as spiritually, human affairs—a very convenient mode of government, calculated to save much trouble, if anything like it were possible.

But no one ever heard of angels making themselves rich by a tobacco monopoly, or speculations in the salt tax, as Antonelli and some of his associates have done. Providence, since a very remote date, has preferred to use human instruments instead of angels, to manage State affairs, and it is only one of the trials of our fallen nature to watch sharply that fallible agents do not abuse their trust. After the British aristocracy, there is no instrument of government so cunningly devised as that of the Roman hierarchy.

GHOSTS AND FLOATING HEADS.

How to Hire an Actor—He Must be Paid for His Time, Whether He Performs or Not.

In the Marine Court, before Judge Curtis, Mr. Sylvester sued Jarrett & Palmer, as proprietors of the Tammany, for two weeks' salary from the 12th to the 26th of November. Among the spectators in Court were Harry Jarrett, Leonard Grover, Burr Grover, Vincent, stage manager at Niblo's, Nickle, the prestidigitateur, and Mr. Daly.

Mr. Sylvester swore that after corresponding with the defendants, he had accepted an engagement of £20 per week for himself and three others, to last three or six months. In one of his letters he made mention of sixteen illusions, eleven magical tricks, and four effects that composed his repertory, and bargained to give his personal services and brains only.

Mr. Leonard Grover testified that Mr. Sylvester had not complied with the strict letter of his contract, and did not perform certain acts, as he had not the apparatus to do them with. He did not discharge Sylvester, but told him he could have no money until he performed some of these acts.

Mr. Jarrett testified that the masks and faces exhibited by Mr. Sylvester were not so good as those which Mr. Sylvester told Mr. Jarrett he could surpass.

Robert Nickle testified thus:—I am a magician or prestidigitateur. I have introduced

THE FLOATING HEAD,

which requires a mirror of eight feet square. I saw Mr. Sylvester's magic performances. Mr. Sylvester's specialty is Masks and Faces, but as a magician, I should call myself his superior. (Laughter.)

John H. Denham, stage carpenter of the Tammany, testified:—I made

THE GHOST CHAMBER

and built the table for the Masks and Faces. Mr. Sylvester did not produce the Enchanted Canopy on the Monday night as advertised. It was not my fault that the performance was not given. I was not ready. The glass used came from Niblo's Garden.

B. H. Grover testified that he had heard L. Grover tell Mr. Sylvester that if he did not give certain performances there would be no money for him. He was requested to do

THE WATER CASCADE,

but said his machinery had not arrived. I am not sure what the conversations were exactly. I know of several instances of performers travelling with the ghost illusion. I once assisted in producing it, on which occasion the glass was produced by me as exhibited. I did not see any large quantity of baggage belonging to Mr. Sylvester. I did not furnish him a room for his baggage.

Mr. McVaney testified thus:—I am stage manager of the Tammany; Mr. Sylvester did not produce the canopy scene until a week after the time he had promised; the ghost illusion was not produced at the time promised.

Sylvester recalled—I was to perform the "Enchanted Canopy" on Monday night, but nothing was ready for me, the carpenter's work not done. I am the inventor and patentee of "The Ghost," and

THE SPHINX.

All my apparatus was in the Tammany before I arrived. I have over two express wagon loads of baggage. I expect to give only personal services and brains, and do not furnish properties. I had all the apparatus customary among men of my profession. I used to receive my salary in portions of $25 at a time.

Mr. Thayer addressed the jury for the defense, and said that the case lay in the one point, "Did this man fulfil his contract?" He showed that in one of his letters he promised to give about thirty performances, and during the four months he was at the Tammany he gave only three. He did not keep his contract, because he had not

THE APPARATUS,

and even wanted no advance before leaving London to purchase apparatus. I think, gentlemen, you will find that the plaintiff has broken the contract, and is not entitled to a verdict.

Mr. Gross, for the plaintiff, said that the defendants had not discharged Mr. Sylvester, and acknowledged it. They kept his name on the bills, and he was always to do what might be required of him. Mr. Sylvester carried all the apparatus he was expected to. Fechter is not expected to carry his scenery with him, or even

POOR YORICK'S SCULL.

All that he furnishes are personal services and wardrobe. I think, gentlemen, you will see the justice of our claim and give us a verdict.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $200 gold.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

GENERALITIES.

A Life for a Patent.

About a year ago last June, Judge Blatchford, of New York, virtually sentenced William Miller to imprisonment for life for a violation of the law in relation to patents. The prisoner, who is advanced in life, was charged with making india rubber combs, and thereby infringing on the rights of the patentees, Messrs. Poppenhauser & Konig, of Cliff street. Mr. Blatchford was the sole arbiter of his fate, for he did not have a jury trial.

The Judge decided against him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $2500, and to remain in prison till paid. But Miller is poor, and hence he is doomed to inhabit a cell for life. An application for his release has been made to Judge Blatchford, but he declined, it is said, to interfere further in the case, as he had no power.

Not long ago, ex-Deputy Marshal McCoy, who arrested Miller, appealed to the lawyer of the patentees to ask his release of Judge Blatchford, but he replied curtly that "neither the President of the United States, nor Judge Blatchford, nor the Governor of the State can release him without my consent, and I'm going to keep him in prison."

How much better it would have been for poor Miller to have been a drawback thief than a manufacturer of india rubber combs!

Torturing a School Girl to Death.

A little girl, nine years old, attending a public school in Manchester, Conn., failing to repeat her lesson correctly on Thursday, was required to repeat on Friday the lesson for that day and the day previous. She failed again, and as a punishment was required to stand on the floor in a passage way while she learned it. She stood there an hour, and was compelled afterward to stand in the school room five hours longer, until she had learned Thursday's lesson, and for another hour trying to learn Friday's lesson. On Saturday her legs bench to swell, and she suffered intensely, soon becoming delirious, trying to repeat the lesson which was the occasion of her punishment, and entreating her teacher for leave to take her seat. A few days after this ordeal death ended the child's agony. The School Committee's investigation resulted in finding that the teacher was guilty of an error in judgment.

A Cargo of Bitters Sent to Antwerp.

Our friends of the City of Brotherly Love have been playing a very shabby trick upon the merchants of Antwerp. The steamer Alpha was laden at Philadelphia with what purported to be a comparatively harmless cargo of petroleum, but what, to the amazement of the sturdy Hollanders, turned out to be hogsheads filled with a compound more explosive than New York kerosene—in fact, a flood of bitters had been let loose upon the unoffending city of Antwerp. It is claimed by the sober citizens of Philadelphia that it was all a mistake, but we are inclined to believe that a dire conspiracy has been set on foot to purge the whole Dutch nation by force.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Peabody Remains.

The following order has just been issued by General McDowell:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 17, 1870.—By direction of the President of the United States, a funeral escort of United States troops will accompany the remains of the late Mr. George Peabody from Portland, Me., to South Danvers, Mass. The escort will be composed of a battalion of the 5th Artillery, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General B. H. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Artillery, commanding Fort Preble, and will consist of the band of the 5th Artillery, a company of fifty men from Fort Independence, two companies of fifty men from Fort Warren, and a company of fifty men from Fort Adams.

Brevet Brigadier-General Hill will send the necessary orders direct to the several posts to bring these companies to Portland in time to be present on the arrival of the fleet bearing the remains from England. The troops will wear their overcoats on the march, and will be quartered and subsisted by Brevet Brigadier-General Hill at Fort Preble while awaiting the arrival of the fleet. Brevet Brigadier-General Hill will give all further orders to carry this order into effect, and to return the companies to their several stations when the duty on which they are ordered shall have been fulfilled.

By command of

Brevet Major-General McDOWELL.

CUBA.

The Situation—New Plan of Campaign—The Drops—A Petition to the Cortes.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—About a month ago nearly everybody was of opinion that the troops would clear the Cinco Villas immediately, and drive the insurgents towards Puerto Principe, but such a consummation has not been effected, and although the insurgents in that region are not so bold as they were formerly, they nevertheless remain in the field, and manage to avoid encounters with their valiant and well-disciplined adversaries. Fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, fighting, or rather willing to fight, the 7000 insurgents in the Cinco Villas, have not been able to have more than a few insignificant skermishes since the first of January; and not over twenty-five lives have been lost on both sides. At that rate the war will never end, and the Spaniards will be compelled to make superhuman efforts in order to secure fully the line from Cieya de Arila to Moron, and drive the Cinco Villas insurgents beyond it towards the Camaguey. The Government claims to hold the line, but of what avail is it while an enemy, numbering over 7000 men, remains in the rear, and while the enemy, in front, crosses with impunity, to effect some sudden *coup de main*, and retires again to their mountain fastnesses?

NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The plan of campaign as inaugurated by the Spaniards is a good one, but I doubt, after all, whether it will be effective. The idea of General Rodas is to construct a road through the centre of the island, so as to be enabled to transport troops and provisions with despatch, and to construct telegraphic towers every few miles with which to signal the nearest detachment, so that succor may be had and combinations be made in the shortest possible time; said towers to be constructed in such a manner as to answer the purposes of a fort, and to be occupied by about thirty men and a piece of artillery. If the idea of building the road had been taken hold of and had it been attempted to carry it out months ago, the Spaniards would now be in possession of the island, and the revolution probably squelched. Whether at this late day it will prove practicable remains to be seen.

THE CROP.

The wholesale destruction of plantations in the Cinco Villas appears to have been stopped, and we hear but little of the burning of canefields and sugar houses. This is probably due to the continuous marches of the numerous detachments of troops in every direction, and the vigilance exercised by the stationary guards on every plantation. Nearly every plantation in the vicinity of Trinidad is grinding and all from Cienfugos westward, the crop proving splendid. This will enable the Spanish Government to carry on the war for another year, as the taxes and duties raised in the tranquil portions of the island are almost sufficient to pay the expenses of the strife and maintain the credit of the Spanish Bank, which, in case of necessity, will issue a few millions more of paper money.

PETITION TO THE CORTES.

To-day's Spanish mail steamer takes a very important document to Madrid in the shape of a petition signed by all the Spaniards (over 7000) belonging to the Carlist, Jesuit, and Isabel parties in Havana, and requesting the Cortes not to grant any liberties, privileges, or self-governing laws to the island of Porto Rico. The reasons for such a strange course are stated by the signers to be principally that the introduction of reforms into Porto Rico would weaken the cause of Spain in Cuba; that the Spaniards in Cuba are divided regarding their politics and the manner of enforcing them; that the inauguration of those reforms will produce a revolution in Porto Rico, which, even if supressed immediately, will not efface the causes which produced it, or the ideas under which it was organized, the spark producing the flame always remaining. Also, that the enjoyment of these liberties and free speech will lessen the vigor and prestige of the pure Spanish element and debilitate the power of the authorities. Nothing ought to be done until Cuba is represented, and Porto Rico ought to be considered a province of Cuba. The intention of the Cortes to grant liberties and reforms to Porto Rico, it adds, has painfully astonished the petitioners. It is a question of decorum, of interest and elevated patriotism, to await the Cuban representatives in the Cortes.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire.

The Right Rev. Carlton Chase, D. E., Bishop of the Diocese of New Hampshire, died at Claremont, in that State, on Tuesday afternoon. Bishop Chase was born in Hopkinton, N. H., February 20, 1794. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817, and immediately commenced the study of theology, being ordained a deacon in the following year, and a priest in 1820, by Bishop Griswold. Soon after his ordination he became rector of Immanuel Church at Bellows Falls, Vermont, where he continued his ministry until 1844. During his connection with the Bellows Falls Society the important question regarding lands granted in colonial times by Government to the Episcopal Church came up for settlement in the Supreme Court of that State, and during the litigation Mr. Chase performed very important service for the denomination. From Bellows Falls he removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, accepting the rectorship of Trinity Church. He was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of New Hampshire during the same year, 1844. The State had been included in the Eastern Diocese before his consecration. Until 1863 he performed all the parochial duties of his rectorship in Claremont as well as those of a bishop, but was then relieved on account of feeble health. Bishop Chase had many difficulties to meet during the more than quarter of a century in which he was the head of the Episcopal Church in New Hampshire. The prosperity which has attended the denomination in that State is evidence of his untiring labor and energy. Every minister in the diocese, whatever his discouragements, found in him a hearty colaborer and a firm friend. He was always on terms of friendliness and, indeed, affection with all other clergymen within his jurisdiction. He was universally beloved as a citizen, combining a most amiable disposition with the grace of a refined and cultivated gentleman. After the deposition of Bishop Onderdonk in New York, Bishop Chase was called to this State, and filled the vacancy for a short time. In 1852 he preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Wainwright of New York. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason at the time of his death. In 1839 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont.

—Maine has a mail carrier now 76 years of age, who has carried the mail daily from North Monmouth to Monmouth Centre for twenty-one years, and has missed but one trip during that time.

—A catamount was shot in East Killingly, Vt., on the 8th, which measured five feet in length and weighed forty-five pounds. During the fight he killed three hounds. He was finally shot with buckshot through the heart, his last leap being fifteen feet in the air and forty-five feet forward, to an inch.

—After a trial, lasting eight days, a party of women who in 1868 made a raid upon a drinking saloon in Alton, N. H., in which they knocked in the heads of barrels, broke jugs, and smashed things generally, have been sentenced to pay about $1000 in fines and costs.

—Mr. John Powell, of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa., a hard-working man, who has all his life been doing "odd jobs," has just ascertained that he and his brother and sister are the lawful heirs of an uncle who died some time ago in Berks county, leaving property valued at $7,000,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sinking of Another Mississippi Steamer—Missouri Colored Educational Convention—Effects of the Great Tornado—Breaks in the Canal and Railway Lines.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Associated Press.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the Associated Press of Kansas was held here yesterday, and was well attended. There are now seventeen daily papers published in this State that are in this association. The old officers were unanimously re-elected.

Steamboat Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A despatch from General Tower says that the steamer Lady Gay, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, was sunk at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. No lives lost. No further particulars have been received.

The St. Louis Working Women.

At a meeting of working women held this evening, steps were taken for the establishment of a co-operative store.

Effects of the Storm—Canal Breaks.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DAYTON, Jan. 20.—A serious break has occurred in the canal near Lockport, and smaller breaks at different points south of that place. The Lockport lock is also badly damaged, and will take some time to repair it. There are five serious breaks in the banks of the canal between Hamilton and Murray's Locks; there are a large number of places on the Southern division of the canal where gravel has washed in so much as to require it to be dragged before navigation can be resumed. The damages to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad are repaired so that trains from New York came through to-day. The Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Road is open, the first train came through this evening. Connections are all right between Dayton and Xenia.

Colored Educational Convention of Missouri.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JEFFERSON, Mo., Jan. 20.—An educational convention of colored men, former slaves of Southern States, with their more fortunate brethren who were free through living in the Southern States before the emancipation proclamation, is assembled in the Capitol of Missouri. The convention numbers about fifty delegates. J. Milton Turner, a graduate of Oberlin, and Rev. Mr. Brooks, of St. Louis, seem to be the leaders in the movement.

All shades, from nearly white to the dusky African, were present, and among them some very intelligent men. They use the best of language, and are exceedingly courteous to the presiding officer and each other, and very ambitious and tenacious of etiquette. They understand that they hold the balance of power, numbering 20,000 votes, when the disfranchised voters are again admitted to the ballot.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—There is great rejoicing here to-day by Merriman's friends over his election. The Police Commissioners will be elected to-day at Annapolis. There is no doubt whatever of the present board, Jarrett, Fusselbaugh, and Carr, being re-elected unanimously.

Ship News.

The North German brig Theresa arrived to-day after a long and perilous voyage. She was nearly lost at one time.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 20—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85¾; Tenforties, 84¾. American stocks steady; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 20—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £30 8s.

BREMEN, Jan. 20.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday.

HAMBERG, Jan. 20.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 12c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 20—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties of 1865, old, 86¾. American stocks dull. Illinois Central, 103¾; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 20—1 P. M.—Cotton market firmer.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 73f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—United States five-twenties opened firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—Cotton opens quiet at 137f., both on the spot and afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Sharswood and Williams.

The following judgment was given this morning:—Peter R. Oaks, et al., vs. The Commonwealth. Error to the Common Pleas of Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.—Ch. J. Thompson.

The Schuylkill county list was before the Court.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Joseph Holdskin vs. Thomas Boyle. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $156·14.

Amos S. Clift vs. Walter & Hutton. An action to recover for laundry work done for the defendants. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

John Lanck vs. John M. Bickel. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract; the plaintiff alleging that defendant engaged him to build a house in North Broad street, and after the survey and other preparations had been made, he employed other parties. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning's session was taken up with the trial of William Simpler, Reyno Hubbard, and William Caruthers upon the charge of robbing William McCray. On the part of the prosecution, it was alleged that about 10 o'clock New Year's night McCray dropped into a tavern at Twentieth and Carlton streets, where a sheep was being raffled, and sat in the window to smoke a cigar. After a while a man named Patchell led him out into the street, and several followed and gathered about him, and some one of them took from his pocket a purse containing fifty-five dollars.

Upon returning into the tavern he announced that he had been robbed, and Patchell, acting for Hubbard and Caruthers, offered to settle the matter for $40, but McCray was not willing, and accordingly had them arrested. Simpler not being mentioned by the witnesses, the prosecution as to him was abandoned, and he was discharged. In regard to Caruthers and Hubbard, witnesses testified that McCray became "sick drunk," and had to be taken out; but Caruthers and Hubbard did not follow him, and had nothing whatever to do with it. Much evidence of good character was also offered. On trial.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Work Before the Committees of the House—The Election Committee and the Democratic Members—Customs Receipts—Executive Appointments—Commissioner Delano and the Distillers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indorsement of Commissioner Delano.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Commissioner Delano has received information that the convention of Kentucky distillers which met at Lexington yesterday, indorsed his action in fixing the forty-eight hours for the fermentation period in sweet mash houses, and seventy-two hours in sour mash houses, from the time of breaking up the mash.

Custom House Receipts.

The following are the Custom House receipts for the week ending January 15:—

Boston	$388,637
New York	1,917,292
Philadelphia	121,437
Baltimore	185,242
New Orleans, from Dec. 34 to Jan. 8..	187,488
Total	$2,700,096

Assistant Assessors Appointed.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors have been made for the Thirtieth district of New York:—William Wiggins, Henry M. Cook, James Wilcox, John J. Weber, and Silas M. Dodge. The following for the Ninth district:—Edwin Skedmore Ferdinand Branden, H. Q. French, Peter Hinghlaling, Albert Bogert, William P. Hall, and J. Cameron, and the following for the Twenty-third district:—John C. Hanchett and Charles J. Spaulding.

Work of the House Military Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill relieving from the charge of desertion all soldiers who, after desertion, subsequently returned to the army and served out their term of enlistment. Also, a bill extending to all officers of the army the same privileges as are enjoyed by paymasters in settling their accounts. The committee has a special meeting to-morrow to consider Mr. Logan's bill reducing the number of officers in the army.

American Citizens in Prisons.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs instructed General Banks to report a resolution to the House calling upon the President for all information relative to the detention of American citizens in British prisons.

The Paraguay Investigation.

The report of the Paraguay investigation will be considered at the meeting next Saturday.

The Tariff on Leather.

A delegation of hide and leather dealers was before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and made an argument in favor of reducing the tariff on Spanish and South American hides.

New Steamship Line.

A delegation of prominent steamship men had an interview with the House Committee on Commerce relative to inaugurating a line of ocean steamers between New York and Liverpool. They ask for a subsidy in the shape of bonds guaranteed by the Government. The committee is adverse to the proposition.

Democratic Caucus.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Democratic caucus last night discussed the propriety of their party men resigning their positions on the House Committee on Election, in view of the extraordinary action of the Republican majority, particularly in the case of Van Wyck, of New York. It was finally determined that the Democrats should remain on the committee.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution to devote two hours to the morning hour's business on three days of the week. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Moore (New York) presented several petitions for a lightship on Winter Quarter Shoals and for a lighthouse on Block Island.

Mr. Root introduced a bill for the payment of the 1st Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa. Referred.

Mr. Bingham asked leave to introduce a bill making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person to propose the repeal of the action of a State Legislature in ratifying any proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Eldredge objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Golladay offered a resolution of inquiry into the right of postmasters to refuse sending through the mails franked documents not mailed at the place where the Senator or member is residing. Adopted.

Mr. Mayhew offered a resolution of inquiry as to the erection of a suitable building in Albany, New York, for the United States Courts, Post Offices, and Internal Revenue offices. Adopted.

Mr. Smith (Oregon) introduced a bill to extend the provisions of an act for a railway from the Central Pacific Railway, in California, to Portland, Oregon. Referred.

Mr. Loughridge offered a preamble and resolutions declaring the absence of constitutional authority in the treaty-making power to absorb foreign territory until the consent of the House is given to it.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) offered a resolution declaratory of the right of the House to consider the propriety and expediency of the appropriation of public money for any purpose whatever, and that the treaty-making power requires the action of the House in any case where legislation is required to execute it. Referred.

Mr. Tyner offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of removing the disabilities for desertion from soldiers who had left their regiments after the surrender of the Rebel armies.

Mr. Moore (N. Y.) offered a resolution of inquiry as to the relief of farmers from tax as produce brokers.

The House has been for the last half hour entertained by a very spicy review of Mr. Dawes' speech on extravagance by Mr. Scofield (Pa.), who intimated that Mr. Dawes' opposition to the League Island bill was prompted by resentment against the Republican members from Pennsylvania because they did not prefer him for the Speakership.

Mr. Dawes characterized such an imputation as unworthy of any member.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—Petitions were presented in favor of allowing the people to vote on licenses, and for the abolition of the death penalty.

Reports were made by committees on the following Senate bills:—

Requiring persons who make up medical prescriptions to be graduates of some regular medical college. Affirmatively.

Providing for the calling of a convention to make general amendments to the Constitution. Affirmatively.

Prohibiting justices of the peace from practicing law. Affirmatively.

Authorizing guardians, executors, and other fiduciary persons to avail themselves of the law allowing interested parties' testimony. Negatively.

Allowing 8 per cent. interest to be charged on special contracts as a legal rate. Negatively.

Allowing husbands and wives to testify in divorce cases. Negatively.

Preventing the destruction and injury of baggage. Affirmatively.

Senate bill vacating Pemberton lane. Affirmatively.

Authorizing railroad and canal and plank road companies to combine to issue bonds and vacate portions of their line. Affirmatively.

Supplement to the Manayunk Bridge Company. Affirmatively.

Senate bill forming a new county, to be called Petroleum, of parts of Crawford, Venango, and Warren. Affirmatively.

Senator White offered the report of a special committee to provide some means of publishing the proceedings of the two houses. It submits a contract with George Bergner, of Harrisburg, to print the proceedings in the form of a daily legislative record, containing the actual business of the two houses, and sketches of debate, at the cost of fourteen dollars and fifty cents per page for a daily edition of six thousand copies.

Mr. Young moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. Finally the ratification of the contract was postponed for the present.

New bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

Mr. Connell, fixing Thursday, 17th of March, for final adjournment. Also, extending the charter of the Southern Transportation Company.

House.

Senate joint resolution to print five thousand copies of the Governor's message; lost by 35 ayes to 50 noes.

Mr. Hong asked leave to withdraw the resolution, offered by him a few days since, relative to the Luzerne County Prison, denouncing its construction. Leave was given. The cause given is that the Legislature has no legal power to interfere with the county buildings.

A motion to print the report of the State Librarian, Hon. Wien Forney, was lost.

Mr. Davis, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported an act to provide for the postage expenses of the Senate and House as follows:—

That each member be allowed in lieu of the franking privilege the sum of one hundred dollars during the regular session, and that the chief clerk of each house be allowed one hundred dollars for himself and assistants.

Mr. Adaire moved to amend by giving the officers each $25 for the same purpose, but afterwards, by request, expressed a willingness to accept $5, which was agreed to.

On the final passage of the resolution the ayes were Messrs. Adaire, Albright, Aimes, Armstrong, Boileau, Bowlan, Brown, Carlin, Chamberlain, Cloud, Comly, Craig, Creitz, Daily, Davies, Denninger, Dill, Dimmes, Elliot, Engelman, Forsythe, Fulton, Godshall, Hall, Harvey, Herr, Hill, Hong, Humphrey, Hurst, Johnson, Johnson, Josephs, Keene, Kerr, Kreps, Leslie, Long, Longnecker, McAleer, McJunkin, McKinstry, McMahon, Marshall, Maxwell, Meyer, Millar, Miller, Montgomery, Mooney, Niles, Parsons, Porter (York), Robinson, Scott, Schurlock, Skinner, Smith, Stephens, Stokes, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Walton, Webb, Wheeler, and Strang.

The nays were Messrs. Beans, Brobst, Buffington, Bunn, Church, Cooper, Coray, Darlington, Ellis, Eschbach, Keech, Keffer, Leidig, Milliken, Porter, of Cambria; Reinoehl, Roberts, Rohrer, Schnattly, Sedgwick, Steele, Tyler, Vankirk, White, Wiley, Woolver.

The following reports from committees:—Senate bill increasing the salary of the Governor to $7000, negatively. House bill relative to damages for opening streets in Philadelphia, as published, affirmatively. House bill restoring ground formerly used by the West Philadelphia Canal to its owners, affirmatively.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder in the Second Degree.

GOSHEN, Jan. 20.—Warren Fellows, on trial for the murder of Swinton, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years' hard labor in the State Prison.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Stocks are easy. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 115¼; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 54½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 24; Reading, 94¼; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92; Chicago) and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½. Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cotton heavy; sales of 800 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull in buyers' favor; State, $4·60@6; Western, $4·70@6·35; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat is without decided change. Corn scarce, and new has advanced 1@2c.; new mixed Western, 86@88c.; new white Southern, $1·01@1·04; new yellow Southern, $1·02; and new yellow Western, $1. Oats a shade firmer; State, 61@62c.; Western, 58@60c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·00@22; prime mess, $20@20·50. Lard quiet; steam-rendered in tierces, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1·03@1·04.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Colored Senator from Mississippi Probable.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—Numerous ballotings in a joint assembly of the Legislature to-day failed to elect a Senator to fill the one-year term. Asher, a colored member from Natchez, seems at present to stand as good a chance as any.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady at 25c. Flour steady and in improved demand; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland, $1·40@1·45; Pennsylvania firmer at $1·23@1·25. Corn steady; prime white, $1@1·02; yellow, 92@93c. Oats, 54@57c. Rye, $1@1·08. Mess Pork quiet at 29@30c. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1@1·01.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41¾
Con. Stock Scrip..	92¼	Western Union Tele	33¾
do. scrip.....	87½	Tol. & Wab. R.....	64¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	24	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73¾
Pit. and Res. R.....	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85¼
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	84½	Adams Express.....	62
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d.	92	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20¼
Chi. and N. W. com..	72¾	United States.....	82¾
Chi. and N. W. pre..	86¾	Tennessee 6s, new..	47¼
Chi. and R. I. R.....	105¼	Gold.....	121¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¼	Market steady.	

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SOUTHERN EXODUS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Of all the idle bugaboos wherewith the Northern politicians in league with the slave power alarmed and ruled their dupes from ten to thirty years ago, none has been so utterly laughed to scorn as that which predicted and deprecated a general migration northward of the blacks so soon as they should be emancipated. That they would utterly refuse to work, preferring to steal or beg, and that they would nevertheless work so cheap and so much that white laborers could no longer earn a living, were propositions reiterated by Democratic orators and resolution-mongers till some of these must have come at last, by mere force of repetition to believe them; but that "the niggers" would all break for the North when liberated, and roam incessantly from the Penobscot to the Columbia, "stealing and giving odor," was as undoubted a dogma of the Democratic faith as free trade or a specie currency.

We have now passed seven years since emancipation, and nearly five since peace, and where are those locust swarms of vagrant, mendicant, predatory, malodorous "niggers?" Echo answers, where? Northern eye hath not seen them. Northern hen-roosts and clothes-lines bear no testimony to their visitation. Northern white laborers have work or want it, obtain good wages or poor; but are in neither case helped or hindered by "niggers." We doubt that the census soon to be taken will return so many blacks north of the Potomac and the Ohio as there were in 1860, adding barely two per cent. per annum for natural increase. As for negro beggars, we are not accosted by one where we used to be by two; for the pretext of fleeing from slavery—often false, but always plausible, and generally effective—no longer avails; and the "nigger" who hates to work—(and alas! he and his white counterpart are both too common)—must now tell another story altogether; and he does not find ears so receptive or hearts so sympathetic as he did ten years ago. In this region, the negro vagabond and practicer on the credulity of soft-hearted philanthropists is nearly played out.

There is no perceptible current of black migration northward, but a very large and strong one southward and southwestward. Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Kentucky are losing their poor blacks as well as their poor whites, by thousands, while Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida are gaining the former, and Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, the latter. Texas is gaining both blacks and whites immensely; Arkansas in lesser volume, yet still considerably. And the current of emigration deepens and broadens as the days roll on.

It is evident that the landholders and old standbys of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Alabama are perplexed and disheartened by this movement, which baffles all their calculations. They have been confidently expecting a great and rapid influx of Northern capital and labor to buy and improve their lands; instead of this they see their poorer neighbors and ex-slaves departing by thousands. It is even doubtful this moment that the States named in this paragraph will have so many inhabitants in 1870 as they had in 1860.

This movement of population seems to us natural, beneficent, inevitable. The old *status* under slaveholding domination has irrevocably passed away; the deluge is slowly subsiding, but the dry land is not clearly manifest. There is an abundance of cheap land in the old South; but it is held in large tracts, and not offered for sale in such parcels nor on such terms as are calculated to induce poor men to purchase it. Even the poor whites, who formerly lived about the edges of the great plantations, and picked up a meagre, precarious livelihood by a little hunting, a little fishing, a very little downright work, and an occasional hunt for a fugitive negro, do not find a place to suit them in the new order of things. Like one of old, they "cannot dig"—that is, where negroes do most of the digging—while "to beg they are ashamed;" if they must work for a living, choose to do it where work will not be a badge of social inferiority, at least in their own estimation: so they set forth in quest of "fresh fields and pastures new." They will evince more energy, more ambition, in a new country than they ever would in that where they were born; just as the Irish in America are more energetic, more hopeful, more helpful, than in Ireland.

The blacks migrate under an impulse at least equally intelligible. Crops have in the average been poor and earnings meagre in Virginia and the Carolinas since peace: they cannot find steady work, even at low wages, this side of the Savannah; while they are promised all the work they can do and better pay for it farther South. Ample experience has established the value of the Southern negro as the best "field-hand" on earth; no other labor can be hired which will make as much cotton to the hand as his will. Both cotton and sugar have paid well for the last two years; hence, the planters are not merely willing but able to hire more and pay better this year. Under the bygone regime, the average cotton-planter was usually two crops behind-hand; owing one to his factor for supplies and another to the negro-trader for hands; if he had a good crop and a good price for it, he bought more land and more negroes: if he had a poor crop or a low price for it, he paid nothing—how could he pay? Thus, he was never out of debt, but generally sinking deeper and deeper into it; but now he sells his crop and is astonished to find a balance on the right side of his ledger. True, he must now pay his "hands," either outright wages or a share of the crop; but many of them are improvident, and have traded out and eaten up the most of their share or their wages by New Year's, and he owns the whole and owes hardly half of it. Formerly, he had food to provide, clothes to buy, and doctors to fee, for a raft of blacks, whereof not half appeared in the cotton-field except at picking-time; many of them not even then; now he pays those who work, and these must keep the rest. Not from isolated districts, therefore, but from the entire cotton and sugar-making region, we hear that the planters have more money and owe less than ever before, and mean to hire more negroes, pay more wages, and make larger crops, this year than they have done since 1860. And nothing short of the army-worm is likely to disappoint them.

The far South is thus a gainer by this great movement of population; yet we are confident that the hither South will not be permanently a loser. The places of those who thus leave her will be more slowly but surely filled by a more energetic, intelligent, efficient immigration from the North and from Europe. Land is still very cheap throughout the South; and whoever buys judiciously for cash does so with a moral certainty of doubling and even quadrupling his money in the course of a few years. The population now leaving the cradle of American slavery will do better in their new homes; those who will soon replace them in their old cabins will soon erect better homes and connect them by better roads. The ancient South is undergoing a process like that by which the snake sheds his skin—a process disagreeable in its actual experience, but salutary in its permanent effects. All that she loses by emigration in '69-'70 will be more than made up to her with interest through the immigration of the next dozen years.

CONGRESS AND THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Information which reaches us from Washington warrants the belief that the investigation into the gold-gambling conspiracy of last autumn will be searching and complete. As the proceedings are conducted secretly, the despatches published from day to day purporting to report the progress of the inquiry are almost entirely unreliable. They give only the versions of leaky witnesses, who tell so much as suits their own purposes. Indeed, the regular attendance of witnesses has only just now commenced; the earlier inquiries having been informal and preliminary, and with a view to the subject generally, rather than the details of the conspiracy. That stage passed, the Banking and Currency Committee has entered upon its labors in earnest; and before they are finished we may hope to be in possession of full knowledge in regard to a transaction whose immediate results were disastrous to the credit and commerce of the country.

It is this aspect of the question which invests the work undertaken by the committee with interest and importance. If the operations of the gold gamblers concerned only the fortunes of the "bulls" and the "bears," they might very well be left to adjust their grievances and their losses as they best could. But the combination by which the price of gold was suddenly forced upwards from 130 to 160 was, in its consequences, much more than an ordinary Wall street operation. It disturbed all trade, and by its influence upon exchange inflicted serious loss upon the grain-growing and the cotton-growing States. For the time chosen was the time when the West and South needed all possible facilities for the exportation of their products. The growers and holders of cotton suffered to some extent; the West suffered much more. The present low price of grain in that section may, in fact, be in no small degree attributed to the damage done by the forced rise in gold, operating, as it did, to check exportations, and so to give the grain-exporting countries of Europe an advantage by which they profited. We lost the chance of a critical moment, and the farmers of the West are now paying the penalty. The effect upon Government credit was equally marked. That credit suffers when the currency is depreciated; and a movement which within a couple of days upset all values and forced down greenbacks without cause, was a blow aimed at national interests. The violence of the blow and the duration of its effects were somewhat mitigated by the action of the Treasury. But damage was done, and the purpose of the conspirators was to inflict yet more.

The conspiracy thus becomes a crime against the country and the Government, of which Congress may, perhaps, properly take cognizance. Whether it is a crime punishable at law, is a question which can be determined only when the whole truth shall have been ascertained. But the truth must be had. The precise terms and extent of the conspiracy, the parties concerned in its inception and management, the agencies employed and the means by which they worked, should all be brought to light, and no authority less absolute than that of Congress can accomplish the task. Our Grand Jury tried and failed. And with a judge ever ready to do their bidding, and the machinery of local law in the hands of the conspirators, they defy all usual methods of investigation. A Congressional committee is beyond their control. It can compel the attendance of witnesses, obtain from them testimony, and secure their punishment if they testify falsly. The patience and judgment which General Garfield, the chairman of the committee, has shown in maturing the investigation, prove that he realizes the importance of the object in view and the difficulties with which he will have to contend. His general character affords an assurance that what he has begun he will finish, despite the sneers and obstacles which proceed from different quarters.

MR. DAWES' EXPOSURE OF REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

From the N. Y. World.

On Tuesday one of the ablest and most respected of the Republican members of the House, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made a speech which will command universal attention. He accused his own party of violating the pledges of retrenchment and economy by which they were enabled to carry the Presidential election, and of going far beyond the extravagance which they charged upon the administration of Andrew Johnson. He says that the Republicans arraigned that administration for prodigal and profligate expenditures, turned it out by means of these charges, and that now, in the very first estimates made by the administration of General Grant, it is proposed to make the public expenses $28,000,000 a year greater than they were under Mr. Johnson. General Grant's heads of departments are proposing to spend $49,628,537 more next year than was appropriated for the present year. He says that every one of the departments asks for an increase, with the single exception of "the poor unpopular Attorney-General," who is likely to be thrust out and consigned to private life. Mr. Dawes justly maintains that this is a scandalous failure to fulfil the pledges made in the election.

Senator Benton, who was conspicuous among the Democratic statesmen of the last generation, once parodied the famous exclamation of Madame Roland, "O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name," into "O politics, what bamboozlements are practised in thy game!" There has never, perhaps, been a more discreditable tissue of such bamboozlements than the Republican party has exhibited in connection with the public revenues and expenditures. When the Presidential election was pending, Congress made up a set of estimates intended for electioneering purposes. It was extravagant enough, in all conscience; but as it exhibited some curtailments of preceding extravagance, it was trumpeted all over the country as evidence of intended economy. There was never a more dishonest attempt at deception. It was merely a throwing overboard of a part of the cargo of corruption to save the remainder and keep control of the ship. It was judged better to spend somewhat less for one year than to lose opportunities of future plunder by surrendering the Government to the Democrats. But no sooner is the party assured of a new lease of power than the annual estimates mount up nearly fifty million dollars at a single bound—the mere increase in one year being equal to the whole revenue of the Government in 1852.

The only sure way to cure such reckless extravagance is by a reduction of the taxes. With an overflowing treasury, there will never be any end to prodigal and wasteful schemes. The dishonest schemers understand the conditions of success; and the chief bamboozlement of the last eight or nine months has taken the form of a device for reconciling the people to high taxes. Unless a great deal of money comes into the treasury, the plunderers cannot get a great deal out of it. They have accordingly sung loud pæans, and made them resound from end to end of the country, over Secretary Boutwell's marvellous reductions of the public debt. The importance of paying off the national debt within a short period has been the great topic of the thieves and demagogues. All that they really care for is to have the taxes kept up so that there will be no want of provender in the public crib. The very first opportunity, since the election, is seized to divert fifty millions a year of the surplus taxes from the payment of the debt into the gulf of prodigal expenditure. The thanks of the country are due to Mr. Dawes for his free exposure and manly rebukes.

WHAT MADE SECRETARY FISH CHANGE HIS MIND ABOUT CUBA?

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is well known that there was a time when our eminent Secretary of State strongly favored the cause of Cuba. He addressed the Spanish Minister, as late as the 13th of October, in a note clearly recognizing the existence of a civil war in the island, and strongly reprobating the cruelties of the Spanish Government. In less than two months afterward, however, we find him taking the directly contrary position, advising the President that there was no civil war at all in Cuba, and lending the whole power of the administration to crushing the Cubans and helping the Spaniards. What made him change his mind?

Of course, something may be allowed for the influence of Senator Sumner, who has committed himself to an absurd position in regard to the Alabama claims, and is bound to stick to it at all hazards. Mr. Sumner has the reputation of knowing something of history and international law, and Mr. Fish's prompt sense of his own ignorance on those subjects may render him unwilling to risk against so high an authority, even the possibility of a war with Spain. The Attorney-General, too, takes the part of the Senator from his own State, and brings his power of intimidation to his assistance. A weak man like Mr. Fish is no match for two such opponents, and sooner or later must yield to them.

But there has been another and a more potent influence at work. The Secretary has a son-in-law—Sidney Webster—one that is not only a notorious master of the art of intrigue, but who is the hired lawyer of the Spanish Government and their obedient tool in doing the dirty work of spying and informing on the Cuban patriots in this city, and in preventing them from rendering assistance to their brethren in Cuba. It is a significant fact that as long as the Spanish gunboats, which were ordered here in the first instance by a personal friend of Mr. Fish's, remained unfinished, Mr. Fish was full of good words on the Cuban side; but as soon as the boats began to be ready for sea, he turned about and took the contrary of his previous course. Are we wrong in supposing that just at this moment Mr. Webster's venal talents were put into requisition, and that through them Spain was successful?

At all events, it cannot be denied that, in retaining office while his son-in-law is the paid lawyer of the Spanish Government, Mr. Fish has been guilty of gross impropriety, which takes from him all title to respect, and which no President but General Grant would ever have tolerated. As with Mr. Turveydrop, deportment was his whole stock in trade; and having failed in observing the requirements of proper deportment, he shows himself utterly unfitted for his position. The best thing he can do is to resign, and let some man of brains and pluck, and free from entangling relationships, take his place.

ENGLISH GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

No Englishman can have conversed with a candid American on the subject of the differences between the countries without hearing that these differences cannot, in the American view, be treated as matter of simple international relation. It is idle, one is told, to look upon England and the United States as standing to one another in the position of nations which have never talked together except in diplomatic French or Latin, or known each other otherwise than through war or the grand tour. The law devised to meet such circumstances does not really apply to our case, and, say what we please, our relations will always be rather that of man to man than of nation to nation. Now, speaking as between man and man, we, the people of the United States, think you ill-used us in the last war. Considering the antipathy which you professed for slavery before the war began, we had a right to expect that, when the war was upon us, all your sympathies would be with those who were fighting against slavery, whereas you were certainly cold to us, and probably unfriendly. That being so, we intend to behave to you as a man does to a neighbor who has ill-used him. We mean to meet you with a distant bow, to abuse you over your dinner-table, to make the most of every difference between us, and to keep harping on the positive and negative injuries which we attribute to your ill-treatment of us. Nothing could be more unwise in a statesman than to accept such an issue. The best security for the peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two nations lies in the taste for legality which is strong in both of them, and which is much more permanent than any feeling either of affection or of irritation. It is only as questions of international law that the questions at issue will be settled at all. But, at the same time, it may be pardonable in a journalist to speculate as to the consequences of accepting what we are told is the popular American view. If a debtor and creditor account of ill-usage were to be opened between the English and the Americans, and if everything were to be entered as an item which might figure in such an account between man and man, is it certain that there would be a heavy balance against this country?

It may, perhaps, be granted that, when the war of secession broke out, there was a store of irritation against the United States in England which overpowered the sincere, though not very strong, dislike which the bulk of Englishmen entertained for negro slavery. But it must be allowed, in justice, that much of this ill-feeling was not directly attributable to the Americans themselves. It was created by the intolerable folly of the English Radical party. When the history of the last five-and-twenty years comes to be intelligently written, it will be seen that the most democratic faction in England was also the most unpopular, and that it frittered away the success gained through an alliance with scientific principles which have carried any set of men to a triumph by a series of outrages on all the opinions which have the deepest root in the English mind. One of the most dangerous and, as it has turned out, one of the most short-sighted of their follies, consisted in the insulting contrast which they were always drawing between England and the United States. There, we were told, is the *reductio ad absurdum* of all your historical prejudices. You have only to abandon everything on which you pride yourselves—your monarchy, your aristocracy, and your restricted suffrage—and you shall see what you shall see. You will never have a great war; you will never have an unscientific tariff, your public men will never job, your judges will administer an incorrupt justice upon trifling salaries, and, instead of the miserable British Constitution which goes "like Captain Cuttle's watch," you will have a written constitution upon which a doubt will never arise. The inevitable result of this line of eulogy was, that the United States came to enjoy the sort of popularity which attaches to the good boy of the family who is perpetually held up as an example to his idler brothers and sisters. But there were sources of resentment besides more directly traceable to the Americans themselves. It is certain that before the war Englishmen knew far less about the United States than might have been expected, but they did know something. They knew, for example, that once a year England played throughout the States much the same part which is played by Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November. They knew that, under cover of declamation against poor stupid George III, everything which distinguishes England from America was vilified and ridiculed, and that on this theme schoolboys habitually wrote essays, and all the fledgling orators of a nation of public orators tried their rhetorical wings. They knew that censures of everything English were not among the points of oratorical devotion to which the few ascended, but (harder still!) that they were the commonplaces which everybody had at his command, and used with the utmost freedom. Where an Englishman in after-dinner difficulties stammered out that he was "unaccustomed to public speaking," we were told that a halting American wandered off at once into denunciation of Great Britain and the British.

It cannot be answered to this that hard words break no bones, for the Americans have always told us that between nations they do. Nor can it be said that abuse of England was never indulged in by the representative men of the country. Ambassadors are of all men the most representative to a foreigner, and we have a book written by an American minister, who was here less than ten years ago, which throws curious light on the treatment which England habitually received from American statesmen, though nearly half a century had passed since any tangible public wrong had been so much as imputed to her. It is possible that the remarkable volume recently published by Mr. Dallas will chiefly interest Americans by its social chit-chat; but it would be profitable reading if they studied the evidence which it affords of the language, the temper, and the policy of the representatives of their country before Alabamas and recognitions of belligerency were so much as dreamed of. As to language, it is one of Mr Dallas' peculiarities that, whenever his feelings become too much for him, he breaks out into Latin. When he writes of the degradation into which England, as he supposed, had lapsed after the peace of Paris, he can only exclaim, "fuit, fuit." When he has occasion to notice the diplomatic triumphs which, notwithstanding our national dishonor, he admits to have been won by Lord Palmerston, he is driven to add, "hæret lethalis," which he explains as meaning "there is that thorn of America in his side." As for temper, the Minister's undisguised sympathies were not only with a despot in Russia during the Crimean war, but with revolted mercenaries in India during the Sepoy mutiny. As for his policy, he did his utmost to egg on his Government to push to extremities the paltry grievance about recruiting which had its origin in an oversight of Mr. Crampton; he was distinctly disappointed when the British Government did not send him his passports; he remonstrated with Baron Brunnow against the concessions made by Russia at the Crimean peace, and instructed him how his master might have avoided one of them by making it conditional on the assent of the United States, which assent Mr. Dallas naturally pledged himself should never be given. The questions directly at issue between the United States and England the American Minister avowedly did his best to render difficult or impossible of solution. Acknowledging that England was anxious to get out of her entanglement with the wretched Mosquito protectorate by any means which would leave her honor untarnished, Mr. Dallas openly aimed at forcing her to eat dirt or to fight. There is not one spark of evidence in his pages that he had the faintest conception of the offices of conciliation which international law assigns to ambassadors as their primary duties, if we except a few hollow protestations made in his public, which his private letters for the most part cynically contradict.

Since Mr. Dallas left this country the United States have acquired a glorious history, and they have furnished the world with ample proof that they have an imperfect Constitution. American patriots will no longer be compelled to find their sole food for self-esteem in their successes against Englishmen, and English radicals will no longer contend that American institutions are the sole known security against war, debt, taxes, and corruption. The cross-account of ill-usage and ill-feeling will therefore be closed, perhaps, some day, but, as we said at starting, no statesman ought to acknowledge its existence.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 5 27 1rp

Four doors below Continental Hotel.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 1f7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 400 Walnut street.

January 11, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr, John H. Brown, Nalbro' Frazier, J. L. Erringer, John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton, Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler, James L. Claghorn, Thomas H. Montgomery, George H. Stuart, James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.

1 11 1ut1th6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

1233 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

12 22 6t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf5

THERE'S NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.—If you are in want of a prime article of either Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, visit the great northern depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. The Coal furnished by Mr. Hancock is carefully screened and picked, and full weight guaranteed to every purchaser. He is the first to lower and the last to raise the price, hence those who patronize him buy at the lowest possible rates. 1 5 wsm6w

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26s

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH JAMES, Assignee of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, under assignment for benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

A. ATWOOD GRAHAM, 1 15 stuth5t Auditor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, 1 19 Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF. BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc, moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED In fine Watches and Jewelry.

The contents of a large MARVIN'S SAFE Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 712 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES ARE Always Fire-Proof, Always Dry.

MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT Street, (MASONIC HALL), 1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

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A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. 11 6 thstu1ot

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Cormac McGilligan, forty-seven years old, residing at Twenty-third and Biddle streets, had one of his hands badly lacerated yesterday, by the machinery at Dixon & Son's establishment. John Boyle, twenty-three years old, residing near Fairmount, fell off a scaffold yesterday, and had an arm broken. McGilligan and Boyle were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The joint committee on the reconstruction of synods, composed of ten members, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in this city. Rev. Dr. Musgrave opened the meeting with prayer, after which Dr. Musgrave was appointed Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Fisher, of Utica, N. Y., Secretary. The committee will remain in session several days.

—The following members of the Democratic City Executive Committee, elected in the various wards on Tuesday evening, will meet this evening for organization:—First ward, E. G. Woodward; Second, A. D. Laws; Third, Alderman Frank Devitt; Fourth, Alderman William McMullin; Fifth, James Stewart; Sixth, Philip Mitten; Seventh, Alderman William Belshaw; Eighth, J. J. Flaherty; Ninth, Henry Delmar; Eleventh, Thomas A. Fahy; Twelfth, John H. Platt; Thirteenth, Charles Thomas; Fourteenth, F. Kraft; Fifteenth, S. Gross Fry; Sixteenth, George J. Hetzell; Seventeenth, James McGucken (contested); Eighteenth, James W. Powell; Nineteenth, Thomas H. Flood; Twentieth, J. K. Chadwick; Twenty-first, Alexander McBride; Twenty-third, C. Snyder; Twenty-fourth, Thos. McCullough; Twenty-fifth, Andrew De Haven; Twenty-sixth, Thomas McDonough; Twenty-seventh, Isaac Leach; Twenty-eighth, Thomas Delahauty.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¾.

—President Grant gave his second State dinner yesterday.

—The Iowa Senate has ratified the fifteenth amendment.

—A convention is being held in New York on the subject of the management of the State canals.

—Prince Arthur is expected to reach New York to-morrow, and to proceed to Washington on the following day.

—Yesterday the Virginia bill was further considered in the Senate, and an amendment by Mr. Edmunds, requiring the imposition of an oath upon State officers of their eligibility under the fourteenth amendment, was agreed to by a vote of 45 to 16.

—An additional European mail will in future be despatched on Tuesdays by the Hamburg American Packet Company, which agrees to carry direct mails to Cherbourg, France, for six cents an ounce, equal to two cents for a single letter.

—Governor Stevenson, of West Virginia, in his message, represents the State as being in a satisfactory condition financially, and as having made rapid progress in material development and increase of population.

Foreign Affairs.

—Serious riots have occurred at Ballanaz, in Spain.

—Prim is accused by Prince Enrique de Bourbon of conspiring with the ex-Queen Isabella.

—A number of Belgian journals have been intercepted and seized by the French authorities.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Judge Kelley's Reply to Mr. Dawes of Mass.

The following report of Hon. W. D. Kelley's remarks in the House of Representatives on Tuesday is taken from the *Congressional Globe*, and is much fuller than the statement sent by the Associated Press:—

Mr. Kelley—Mr. Speaker, in most of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) I heartily concur; and if I believed this bill was to be followed by an application for an appropriation of $800,000 I would unite in voting with him to lay it upon the table. But the bill involves and implies no necessity for such an appropriation or any considerable immediate appropriation. Such a sum as it was proposed to appropriate to the old yard last year, and which on my motion—the gentleman speaks of the eagerness of the Representatives from Philadelphia for appropriations of this kind—was, I repeat, on my motion reduced fifty per cent., would be all that would be required to enable the Navy Department to practice great economy in general administration, while laying the foundation of a naval station quite equal to that at Chatham, upon which England has expended more millions of pounds sterling than we would require millions of dollars to complete this from year to year through a long future.

The gentleman doubtless meant to give the House a fair statement of all the facts touching League Island. He began with its early history, but failed to give us its later story. When he read from an official report I asked for its date and received no answer, but in the immediate context he spoke of what magical effects might have occurred within the last three years, implying, quite unwittingly I am sure, for he did not mean to be uncandid, that the report from which he read was not older than three years. I know its age and secret history. It was made in 1862. It was made by a board of able and honorable men, who subsequently discovered that by adopting a preliminary resolution submitting all questions of survey to the engineer assigned for their service they had put it into the power of a man not faithful to the Government and its interests to lead them to make a report abounding in misstatements of fact, and, consequently, unjust inferences. The Government, becoming convinced of this fact, and that the engineer, finding himself in exclusive power, had refused to bore the island, and had bored the alluvial accretions only, and had based his report on the results thus obtained, ordered further investigations to be made, not only by naval officers, not only by naval engineers, but by one of the ablest civil engineers connected with the Coast Survey, who was directed to bore the island at many points and send the result of his borings, encased in bottles, to the Navy Department; this was done; and gentlemen can call at the department and scrutinize the soil of League Island. When the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) addressed the House the other day, he ignored the results disclosed by forty-two borings of the island, and quoted the report of the engineer who had proved false to the duty confided to him. I have the accepted report here; and recurring to what the gentleman from Wisconsin said and to what the then eloquent Representative of New London said about this island, that it was a mass of ooze that would flow away if not fastened in by a sea wall, I turn to the report of George Davidson, Assistant United States Coast Survey, made to the Government on March 22, 1864. He says:—

"In accordance with your instructions, received February 20, I immediately made preparations for the required borings on League Island.

"To avoid error as much as practicable, they have been made through cast-iron tubing of eight inches internal diameter; and that this report may be properly illustrated, I herewith forward a box containing forty-two specimens of the different borings at various depths, and a map showing the positions of these and previous borings. I was upon the island nearly every working day, and in most instances removed the specimens from the augur myself or received them from the pump.

'While the regular borings were in progress I instituted other examinations upon the island, such as forcing a steel-pointed iron rod through the alluvial deposit; digging through the upper clayey stratum of surface soil to the fine sand stratum; examining the stone embankment to detect any point of settling; measuring the oak and maple trees, and ascertaining their ages by cutting; studying the system of drainage, and examining the gravel hills on the north of the island."

Now, after the examinations what were the conclusions at which he arrived, and the convictions to which Congress was led? They were as follows:—

"The borings and examinations which I have this day finished and have herein described establish the following conclusions:—

"1. That the surface soil averages about three and a half feet in thickness over the whole island; that it is a stiff, yellowish, clayey material, easily cut when wet, and very hard when dry.

"2. That beneath this surface soil there is a stratum of very fine sand, laminated in places with dark clayey matter. Where this lamination exists there is an average of twelve layers of each to the inch. This fine sand stratum reaches an average depth of about twenty-five or twenty-six feet over two-thirds of the embanked part of the island. At the extreme eastern and narrow end of the island it is about forty-five feet in thickness. This stratum is not water-bearing, although water is formed near the surface under the clayey soil. It is damp and compact.

"3. That beneath the fine sand stratum lies the coarse sand, gravel, and boulder stratum, which was passed through at No. 2 to the coarse sand stratum."

I specially invite the attention of gentlemen to the last conclusion. I regret that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) is not present to hear the final conclusion of this report, made subsequently to that to which he invited our attention:—

"4. That with such material it is not necessary to use any piling for such machine-shops and machinery as abound in Philadelphia, nor for machine-shops or buildings of the heaviest description: that proper foundations may be laid on an average about six feet below the surface of the fine sand stratum; that for the heaviest trip-hammers, for the heaviest trains of rolls, and for launching-ways it may be necessary to drive piling to the stratum of sand, gravel, and boulders. This opinion, in my mind, amounts to conviction.

"Very respectfully yours,

"GEORGE DAVIDSON,

"Assistant, United States Coast Survey.

"Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C."

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was held yesterday afternoon in the Institute building, at Broad and Pine streets. Hon. George Sharswood presided, and James J. Barclay, Esq., acted as Secretary. Judge Sharswood, on behalf of the Board of Directors, submitted the annual report, which stated the number of the pupils in the institution on January 1, 1869, to have been 184; of this number 104 were boys and 80 girls; received during the past year, boys, 24; girls, 18; in all, 42; discharged during same period, 20 boys and 20 girls; remaining in the institution January 1, 1870, boys, 108; girls, 78; total, 186. Average number of pupils during the year, 184. Of these 151 were supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 11 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, 18 by their friends or by the institution, and 2 by scholarships. The sanitary condition of the pupils had been very good, but one serious case (consumption) occurring during the year. The moral and religious training of the pupils received the closest care and attention.

The Committee on Instruction had been directed to nominate a competent lady to teach the semi-mutes and semi-deaf articulation.

The treasurer's report fixed the receipts during the year at $53,484·15, and the expenditures at $49,684·58; there remained on hand a cash balance of $5667·19. Of the receipts, $5679·62 are from legacies, $35,007·79 from this State, $2968·43 from New Jersey, and $1250 from Delaware. The sums received as legacies have been invested. There remained over from the preceding year a balance of $5178.

The reports were ordered to be printed and an election for officers was gone into, which resulted as follows:—

President, George Sharswood; Vice-Presidents, Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith, John N. Conyngham, of Luzerne, Mordecai L. Dawson; Secretary, James J. Barclay; Treasurer, S. Weir Lewis; Directors, John Farnum, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., George W. Woodward, of Luzerne, William Welsh, William Neal, F. Mortimer Lewis, James Pollock, William Bigler, of Clearfield, Edmund C. Evans, M. D., of Montgomery, George A. Wood, Abraham R. Perkins, Charles Willing, M. D., John Ashhurst, Hiester Clymer, of Berks, Charles H. Hutchinson, Morton P. Henry, Atherton Blight, T. Hewson Bache, M. D., Edward C. Biddle, Charles Wheeler, J. I. Clarke Hare, Samuel A. Crozer, of Delaware, Joseph Patterson, Alfred M. Collins.

Incidentals.

—The Democratic party in Georgia bewails that it has no leader.

—Hon. Israel Washburne, of Livermore, Me., is dangerously ill. He is 83 years of age.

—The Indiana State Temperance Alliance will hold its third annual session in Indianapolis on Wednesday, February 2.

—Columbus, Ohio, is horrified by a report that a dog was seen running through the streets on Friday with a human head in its mouth, apparently torn from the body.

—Texas, the San Antonio *Herald* says, has never bowed her neck, and never will, either to golden-decked tapestry or brass-buttoned dignity.

—The Ohio State Temperance Alliance has called a convention to meet in Delaware on the 10th of August next, and to remain in session three days.

—A young lady in Bedford, Pa., while making her toilet a few evenings ago, set her hair on fire and was seriously burned. Now she ridicules the idea of hair-breadth escapes.

—A Professor in an Illinois college, who was recently discharged for alleged inebriety, has instituted suit against the trustees for $800, amount of salary claimed to be due, and damages sustained by reason of his dismissal.

—Governor Hoffman, on Friday, restored to citizenship Daniel Whitmarsh, who was pardoned from State Prison by Governor DeWitt Clinton in 1826, two years before the Governor who restores him was born.

—The Kentucky House of Representatives passed on Friday the bill chartering "The Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 6, of the American Protestant Association," at Covington, without amendment. Jesse D. Bright fortunately had not enough sympathizers to prevent it.

—Some citizens of St. Paul, Minn., offered Governor Austin, on New Year's day, the use of a furnished dwelling-house, rent free, during the year, but he declined the proffered gift, saying he thought that if an officer of the State could not maintain himself upon his salary and his private means he should resign.

—A Georgia paper speaks of a man who one day recently said to his fifteen years old son, as he stepped out of a liquor saloon, that he was ashamed to see him emerging from such a place with the fumes of whisky upon his lips, and after giving the boy some wholesome advice, ordered him to go home, and, turning on his heel, entered the saloon and took a drink himself.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the blacks exhibited the rarest example of gentleness and fidelity amidst the convulsions of a revolution—and a revolution involving their own freedom—to be found in history. But it looks upon the fact as an enduring proof of the civilization to which they were elevated under the institution of slavery in the South.

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No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 1 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN P. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS

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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament, Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

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1 18mwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 20	MOON RISES	8 45
SUN SETS	5 03	HIGH WATER	3 43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Jan. 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 6
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
India	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 6
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 8
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Jan. 8

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Jan. 22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 20
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 20
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 22
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 22
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
United States	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Norw. barque Frigate Bird, Lippe, Antwerp, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Br. brig Portia, Thompson, St. Johns, N. F., A. F. Damon.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Barbados, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Betty, Nutzhorn, 1 day from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed round by tug America.

Schr James M. Flanagan, Shaw, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Boston, with sulphur and powder to order.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tyro, Baker, hence, at Hamburg 17th inst.

Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Barque Scotland, Roche, hence, at Antwerp 15th inst.

Barque Freibandel, Wachter, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Schamyl, Sorensen, at Marseilles 31st ult., for Philadelphia via Cette.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 21st ult.

Brig Paragon, Shute, hence for Bridgeport, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

Schr Spray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 15th instant.

Schrs S. & E. Gorson, Brower, and Francis, Hatch, Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 13th inst.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 13th inst., for New York.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 17th instant.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst., for New York.

Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, from New Castle, Del., for Newburyport, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 13th instant.

Schr Alexander Young, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Irons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 8th inst.

Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the advertisement issued from this house dated 27th July last, a revolving dioptric light of the first order, showing alternate flashes of red and white of equal intensity at intervals of 30 seconds, was exhibited on the evening of the 1st inst., from the Lighthouse on the Wolf Rock, English Channel, and will henceforth be continued every evening from sunset to sunrise.

The light burns at an elevation of 110 feet above the mean level of high water, illuminates the entire circle, and will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 16 miles.

A fog bell will be shortly fixed, and will be sounded during foggy weather three times in quick succession every quarter of a minute.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Jan. 6, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 206 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.

1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police, DAVID F. FOLEY,

1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 20

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS, 1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 916 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.

No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.

No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —243,500.

No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500

No. 7. Official size—604,650.

No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

1 11 eodtM1

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

1 8 wf7t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets. 11 6

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ⅛ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL, No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 11 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 12 7 No. 220 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870.

HARDWARE, ETC., AT HARRISBURG.

As we remarked a few days ago, in commenting on the expenses of the last Legislature, as shown by the Auditor-General's report, we were unable to detect any mention of sugar and lemons, but were confronted by the captions of "hardware" and "merchandise," in addition to the inevitable and mysterious "etc." That lemons and sugar were consumed in considerable quantity by the members during the memorable session of 1869, we are forced to believe. The lemons, at least, figure in the daily reports of the proceedings, and nothing is more natural than to suppose that the people of the State, who sent the members to Harrisburg to have as good a time as they could possibly have in squeezing the juice out of lemons and everything else that is juicy, were permitted to foot the lemon bill. And if the lemons, why not the sugar? And if both, why not the accessories which alone make lemons and sugar either palatable or desirable? We can conceive of nothing more repugnant to the legislative mind than the farce of the Hon. Sam. Josephs running across the street to a grocery to buy, with his own money, a lemon, every time his playful fancy might prompt him to hurl one at the head of one of his colleagues. We are, therefore, forced to believe that the lemons and the sugar and the accessories have been actually charged to the people, and the charge swamped out by some such device as an entry of "hardware" or "merchandise."

On this theory alone can we satisfactorily account for the presence of the "hardware" entry in the very edifying account which was spread before our readers on Saturday last. A suggestion of penknives is as frivolous as it is far-fetched. Penknives are not hardware in legislative parlance, but stationery, which includes not only pocket cutlery, but suspenders, tooth-brushes, fancy soaps, patent leather gaiters, Bologna sausages, dried orange peel, toothpicks, lamp-posts, hoop-skirts, and every other variety of small ware which Mrs. Toodles would have bid in at an auction as being a handy thing to have in the house. Moreover, the "hardware" item is confined to the account of the lower house alone; and does anybody for a moment imagine that a Senator has not as frequent use for a penknife or any of the other trifles above enumerated as a member of the other branch of the Legislature? The sum total, too, is ridiculously small, when we remember how often members are called upon to whittle away at a job before they can bring the pith of it to the surface. The penknife hypothesis would give but two knives to each member, even supposing that an article of this character costing but $2·50 would find favor in a legislative mind. The lemons and the sugar must, therefore, be concealed from the vulgar gaze under the disguise of "hardware" and "merchandise," and we claim no small degree of credit for having exposed this little trick of our law-makers.

As to the frequent repetition of the term "etc.," there is no difficulty involved. The "merchandise" and "hardware" items of the two houses foot up a total of only $2221·16 for one of the most exhaustively laborious sessions on record. Rating lemons at three cents a piece—a very low rate, we take it, for Harrisburg—the entire sum would give but 46½ dozen lemons during the session to each member of the Senate and House, without making any allowance whatever to the pasters and folders and other lemon squeezers who are drawn to Harrisburg by the assembling of the Legislature. The accessories—a mild term for something quite the reverse of mild—by which the lemons were rendered palatable are therefore to be strung along under the comprehensive "etc's," the total being eked out by a few tons of pocket cutlery which did not reach Harrisburg until after the stationery account was closed. The more bulky pieces of cutlery—probably the lamp-posts and tooth-picks—were too cumbersome to be carried home by the members themselves when they dispersed at the end of the session, but were sent to their different addresses by express, in which plausible way is the trifle of $138·85 for "freight on goods sent to members during the recess" to be accounted for. The suggestion that this item embraced the expense of forwarding several cakes of perfumed soap to the families of each of the members is an erroneous one, as the entire saponaceous supply of the session was left, according to credible authority, at Harrisburg.

The account of legislative expenses contains some other items which are deserving of comment, but none, we believe, which require explanation. Purdon, Zeigler, Smull, and Beitel were distributed at the opening of the session, according to the custom, entailing the trifling expense of $2614. It is very essential that each old member, as well as each new comer, should present himself with a fresh copy of these valuable manuals as often as possible. They are subjected to the very hardest sort of hard usage, especially the "Purdon," the pages of which containing the definitions of and punishments inflicted for petty and grand larceny and conspiracy to cheat and defraud get so obscured by constant thumbing as to be absolutely unintelligible after a few weeks. If the members could not have access to clean copies of this work, they might possibly be guilty of going a little too far, and wind up in the Harrisburg jail, which would be hard on the members, and still harder on the common run of criminals therein confined.

ABROGATION OF THE INCOME TAX.

The popular feeling against a continuance of unnecessarily heavy internal revenue taxation centralizes in an eager desire for the abrogation of the income tax. Whether other measures of relief are or are not granted, the people confidently expect that inquisitorial examinations into their private affairs will cease after the present year; and Congressmen who desire a renomination and reelection must be especially active and determined in their opposition to this odious and unjust method of raising revenue. All that the nation needs its industry and wealth will cheerfully contribute, but insult is added to oppression when an unnecessary exposure of private affairs is demanded, and when every business man is compelled to proclaim to the world the exact measure of his wealth or the depth of his poverty. The tax is, at best, of doubtful constitutionality. It was originally imposed only as a temporary war measure, and it has been submitted to up to this time mainly on account of the confident belief that it would expire by limitation after the present year. If a Republican Congress resolves to continue it, in the present condition of the national finances, when it is manifestly unnecessary, thousands of voters will abandon the Republican party on this question alone, and the Republican nominees in all close districts will be defeated. It is bad enough to make unnecessary additions to the burden of taxation, but it is unpardonable to adjust these burdens in an oppressive and vitally injurious manner. Let Congress beware of the last feather that breaks the camel's back.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Next to the public schools, the public libraries are entitled to the consideration of our citizens as a means of education and culture, and on account of the potent influences they exert in the cause of religion, virtue, and morality. That they do exert such influences cannot be disputed; and the promotion of their efficiency and the extension of their facilities are matters that are of moment to the entire community, and concern a vast number besides the comparatively limited coteries of stockholders and subscribers. A great free public library like the noble institution in Boston is what we would desire to see in this city; but there seems to be no prospect that the present generation will see anything of the kind; and it is gratifying to know that the liberal and public-spirited manner in which the Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries are conducted does much towards supplying the place of such an institution.

Both of our great public libraries are now before the public with measures that will greatly affect their future welfare, and in which they are entitled to the support of all classes who desire to see their prosperity promoted. The Philadelphia Library Company has purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Locust and Juniper streets, as the site of a new building. The lot is one hundred and ten by two hundred and forty feet, and is large enough for all the requirements of the library. The purchase of this site will give the library the central location that is desired for it, and it will yet be retired from the noise and bustle of our crowded thoroughfares, affording students the quiet and exclusion that they long for. The purchase of this lot was a judicious measure that ought to prove satisfactory both to the stockholders and the public, especially as it will not interfere with the application of Dr. Rush's bequest to the erection of the Ridgway Library at Broad and Christian streets. How far the Philadelphia Library Company will be able to control the management of the Ridgway Library we are unable to say, but it is reported that the purchase of the lot was made with the entire consent of Dr. Rush's executor, and that an application will be made to the Legislature for the Philadelphia Library Company to accept the Rush bequest and act simply as trustees of the fund, and to follow out the conditions of the will by erecting the Ridgway Library at Broad and Christian streets.

The Mercantile Library Company has under consideration two propositions that were offered at the meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday last, and which will be brought up for final consideration at a special meeting to be held about the 1st of February. These are to keep the library open until 11 o'clock in the evening, and to open it on Sundays. This last is a very important measure, that is deserving of the candid and dispassionate consideration of those who will be called upon to decide as to its propriety and expediency. We certainly hope that it will be consented to by a large majority of the stockholders, as we honestly believe that it is a measure in the interests of morality and religion. There will be a decided opposition, doubtless, on the part of persons who will be unable to look at the subject but from one point of view, but we think that a great majority of those who are disposed to object would be satisfied if the reading-rooms of the library were to be thrown open on Sundays during the usual hours to all well-behaved persons, and no books given out or taken in. This would obviate the necessity for the attendance of any of the employes of the library, except some person to take care of the rooms and prevent damage to the property. There are crowds of young men in this as in every other large city who do not know what to do with themselves on Sunday. Even if disposed to go to church, but a portion of their time is filled up in that manner, and a great portion of Sunday is almost of necessity passed in that listless idleness that is one of the strongest temptations to vice. It would, perhaps, be better if all men were religiously disposed, but unfortunately all men are not, and it is a question worthy of consideration whether of the many thousands who cannot be tempted to go to church, a portion, at least, cannot be induced to avail themselves of the facilities for mental and moral improvement offered by such an institution as the Mercantile Library. By throwing open its doors on Sunday this valuable institution will very largely increase its usefulness, and give it a higher claim than ever to the regards of the citizens of Philadelphia. We ask those who may at first thought be disposed to offer objections to this measure, to consider it in all its bearings before coming to a decision, and we believe that they will think as we do, that it will result in benefits to the community the extent of which can scarcely be estimated.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the prospective ratification of which has caused such tribulation in the Democratic camp, now lacks the assent of but two States to render it a part of the fundamental law of the land. It will be remembered that the measure encountered not a little tribulation in Congress before it assumed a shape that commanded the assent of both houses. After the passage of a proposed amendment, embodying its prime features in different shapes, by each house, the end of the Fortieth Congress drew near, and the measure was in jeopardy. With the exit of Andrew Johnson, the two-thirds working majority in the lower house was to disappear, and the fact that but a single week remained of the session when a conference committee reported the final proposition to both houses, caused the friends of a more extreme measure to rally around this one as being the best they could then get, and, weak as it was, infinitely better than nothing. The compromise was reported to Congress on the 25th of February, 1869, and read as follows:—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the 26th of February, the House of Representatives adopted the report of the conference committee by a vote of 143 yeas to 43 nays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 39 yeas to 13 nays, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, alone voting with the Democratic Senators, not because he was opposed to the amendment, but because, in his spasmodic zeal in behalf of extreme Republican doctrines, he regarded the measure in that shape as imperfect and unequal to the requirements of the times. Kansas was the first State to ratify the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, 1869; but its zeal was something like that of Senator Fowler, and in the haste with which it attempted to give its assent, it neglected to see that the wording of the second section was perfect. In the case of Missouri, which passed resolutions of ratification on March 1, a similar degree of haste caused the omission of the entire second section. Missouri, however, has since rectified the effects of her haste, and the Senate of Kansas has done the same, with the certainty that the House will soon follow; so that the list of States which have thus far passed affirmatively upon the proposed amendment stands as follows:—

	When Ratified.
Alabama	Nov. 16, 1869
Arkansas	March 15, 1869
Connecticut	May 15, 1869
Florida	June 14, 1869
Illinois	March 5, 1869
Indiana	May 14, 1869
Iowa	Jan. 20, 1870
Kansas	Jan. 14, 1870
Louisiana	March 1, 1869
Maine	March 11, 1869
Massachusetts	March 12, 1869
Michigan	March 5, 1869
Minnesota	Jan. 14, 1870
Mississippi	Jan. 15, 1870
Missouri	Jan. 19, 1870
Nevada	March 1, 1869
New Hampshire	July 1, 1869
New York	April 14, 1869
North Carolina	March 4, 1869
Pennsylvania	March 25, 1869
Rhode Island	Jan. 18, 1870
South Carolina	March 11, 1869
Vermont	Oct. 13, 1869
Virginia	Oct. 7, 1869
West Virginia	March 5, 1869
Wisconsin	March 9, 1869

This gives a total of twenty-six States. There are thirty-seven altogether, and the assent of twenty-eight is needed to make the amendment a part of the Constitution. By the following States the amendment has been rejected, out and out:—

	When Rejected
Delaware	March 18, 1869.
New York	Jan. 4, 1870.
Georgia	March 17, 1869.
Kentucky	March 12, 1869.
Ohio	April 30, 1869.
Tennessee	Nov. 16, 1869.

By the following States, six in number, no action has as yet been taken:—

California, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas.

The Senate of Iowa ratified the amendment yesterday, and the House votes upon the question to-day, with no chance to doubt the result, and we have accordingly included this State in the list of those whose affirmative action is complete. The Senate of Ohio also ratified the amendment on January 14, by a vote of 19 to 18. In the lower house the Democrats are making an earnest effort to defeat the measure, but as the Republicans have a majority of three there can be but little doubt of the result, and when the vote is taken, as it may possibly be to-day, the action of the preceding Legislature will unquestionably be reversed. Nebraska is certain to act affirmatively, and Texas is required to do so before her full restoration to the Union. This will give twenty-nine States, or one more than is needed to render the proposed amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land. It is also quite probable that Georgia will be required to reverse her negative action before she can convince Congress and the nation that she intends to comply in good faith with the Reconstruction acts. Of favorable action by California there is but little hope at present, and the same may be said of Oregon, while Maryland and New Jersey are hopelessly arrayed against the measure, and the former is likely to remain so. The Democrats, however, are in hopes of defeating the proposed amendment by unsettling the action of New York and Indiana. The former State, on January 4, passed resolutions rescinding the action taken in April last. As there was some informality in communicating this first action to the State department, it is barely possible that her vote will be recorded in the negative, but without endangering the success of the amendment. The Legislature of Indiana, in May of last year, ratified the amendment after nearly all the Democratic members had tendered their resignations and withdrawn from the two houses in order to prevent its ratification. It is, therefore, contended by the opponents of the amendment that no quorum was present in either house when the vote was taken, and that the ratification by Indiana is void. The friends of the measure, however, contend that these withdrawals did not leave either house without a quorum, as that depends upon the actual number of members at the time the action is taken, and not upon the number which would constitute a full house in both branches. This view will undoubtedly be sustained, and before the present session of Congress adjourns it will doubtless be able, by the complete ratification of the proposed amendment, to inaugurate the legislation contemplated by the second section.

The Gold-Mining Industry of California during the year 1869, as reviewed in the San Francisco papers, presents no important change, except a slight decline in placer productions, the precise amount of which is not ascertainable, and a slight increase in the yield of the quartz mines. The treasure exports were $37,287,117, and the receipts were $51,226,769, including about $12,000,000 from Nevada, $4,132,055 imports and $3,042,540 brought by coast steamers, mostly from Oregon and Idaho. One of the chief events of the year has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay expenses for the last five years. The consumption of dynam, or giant powder, and the employment of single-hand drills, have been gaining ground steadily; and, in some kinds of rock they have enabled the mine owners to make important reductions in the expense of extraction. In May there was an excitement at Grass Valley in consequence of the formation of a league among the miners to prevent others from working for less than $3 50 per day, and from using dynamite. The leaguers repeatedly used violence against those who refused to obey their rules, but they found public opinion against them, and they disavowed a resort to force. Quiet has now been restored, and in most of the mines there is no opposition to the dynam. There is a fair prospect that the gold production of 1870 will be larger than that of 1869.

OBITUARY.

Hon. James S. Green, of Missouri, ex-United States Senator, died on Tuesday last at St. Louis, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 28th of February, 1817. His parents were poor, and were only able to give him the elements of a common English education as a start in the world. When about nineteen years of age he removed to Alabama, and in the subsequent year he emigrated to Missouri, where he continued to reside for the balance of his life. He commenced the study of the law, and in 1840 he was admitted to the bar, where his talents and industry soon gained him a lucrative practice. He also began to make his mark as a politician, and in 1844 he was a Presidential elector. In 1845 he was a member of the convention held for the revision of the Constitution of Missouri, and he was elected a member of Congress in 1846, serving two terms. By the appointment of the Governor of the State he argued before the Supreme Court a boundary case, in which Missouri was interested, and added to his reputation as an able advocate. In 1849 he was an opponent of the late Thomas H. Benton, and stumped the State against him. In 1843 President Pierce appointed him to be Charge d'Affaires and subsequently Minister Resident at Bogota, New Granada, and in 1856 he was again elected a member of the House of Representatives, but before taking his seat the Missouri Legislature chose him to represent the State in the United States Senate, where he remained until 1861. During the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress he was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Territories, and at the commencement of the second session of the same Congress he was chosen chairman of the Committee on Territories.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Senator Green seems to have had secession proclivities, but he disappeared from sight after the commencement of the contest, and he has almost been forgotten. He was a man of good abilities, but not of such decided talents as to make any mark as a statesman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

The cost of Clothing at $18 and $20 Chesnut street is lower to-day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy Now!

JOHN WANAMAKER, CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now; but at cost, or less than cost, we will sell till the last article is gone.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Rev. J. L. WITHEROW, Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler. Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:— WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. McPARLAND, Committee of Arrangements. 1 19 18t

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI. A Special Meeting of the Association will be held at the LECTURE ROOM of the High School building, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870, on business of great importance. Members are earnestly invited to attend. By order of the Board of Managers. 1 20 3t

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst. Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. B. ROWLAND, Jr., President. 1 15 6t W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870. At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:— William H. Rhawn, Alfred Day, Howard Hinchman, William M. Seyfert, Charles Richardson, J. Barlow Moorhead, William Hacker, Charles L. Sharpless, William B. Bement, Nathan Hilles, Edward B. Orne, John Welsh, Jr., Nathan Brooke. And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. P. MUMFORD, 1 15 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870. At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:— Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Farnham, Lindley Smyth, Richard C. Dale, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr., William H. Woodward, Charles H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan, Thomas McKean. And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. 1 14 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870. At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:— Hon. A. G. Cattell, J. W. Torrey, H. Craig, A. Whilldin, J. F. Gross, P. B. Mingle, S. T. Canby, E. G. Knight, E. A. Souder, D. Noblit, Jr., R. Erwin, J. W. Bullock, H. W. Catherwood. And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President; J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice-President, and 1 18 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

Caraud, Escoura, Haseltine, Amberg, Soyer, Loyeux, Arnold, Leray, Reimer, Toussaint, Faucelet, Hamilton, Benoll, Hillemacher, Schuessele, Roszczewski, Nicholson, Sell, Hoguet, Klein, Weber, Becker, Lutteroth, Schaeffels, Plassan, Brendel, Kunassey, Mackeldy, Baggio, Schuelton, Hamman, Kachmeyer, Chavet, Herbathoffer, A. Achenback, Lambdin, Coomans, Irving, Goupil, Sonntag, Baumgartner, Herzog, Sonderman, Pecrus, Accard, Caudron, Carolus, Faivre, Ramsey, Lejeune, Tour, Hilgers, Verboeckhoven, Tait, Jungheim, Moulinet, Seignac, Dansaert.

GREAT ART SALE. On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business, together with a private collection, to be sold without reserve. The largest and most important sale offered in Philadelphia for years. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening. B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer. Now on Exhibition day and evening, at No. 1125 Chesnut Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SECOND SERIES.

OPENING SALE OF SEASON TICKETS TO-DAY.

ORDER OF THE LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31. Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow." PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3. Subject—"The Lords of Creation." RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7. Subject—"Social Life in America." REV. R. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10. Subject—"The Roll of Honor." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24. Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service." PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts." BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3, Subject—"Reform and Art." JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Subject—"French Folks at Home." PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24. Subject—"Solar Eclipses." ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes."

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, $5.

The opening sale of reserved season tickets will commence on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, at GOULD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street, and will be continued until the end of the present week, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the single lectures will begin on MONDAY MORNING, January 24. 1 20 tf

ANNUAL LECTURES OF THE WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY. "History and Literature," Dr. Robert H. Labberton. "Archetypes," George Dana Boardman, D. D. "Comparative Anatomy," Edward D. Cope, M. D. "Astronomy," Stephen Alexander, LL. D., Princeton. "Geology," Professor Arnold Gurgot, Princeton. "Light and Electricity," Professor Henry Morton, Ph. D. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., will lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on "Archetypes." Tickets, 50 cents. 1t

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor.—Union services will be held on this (Wednesday) Evening, and on Thursday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The First Presbyterian Church, Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, and the Pine Street Church, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D., Pastor, will unite in these services.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of this Church, by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, of New York.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 809 Chesnut street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870. At an election held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:— Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, John F. Smith, Edward B. Orne, John Kessler, Jr., Charles Stokes, William M. Seyfert, Robert Pearce, George A. West, John W. Everman, Nathan Hilles, Mordecai Buxby. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Charles Richardson was unanimously re-elected President, William H. Rhawn Vice-President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD 1 20 3t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened. 1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CLOTHING. Sensible Clothes FOR Sensible People AT Sensible Prices.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PRICES are the lowest. The lowest scale of prices for good Clothing at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PEOPLE are the people who go to Rockhill & Wilson's to buy their clothing. No such Clothing in town as at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE CLOTHES are the clothes which are made of such choice materials, and with such perfection of finish, at the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ALL THE SENSIBLE PEOPLE Are invited to come and buy SENSIBLY MADE CLOTHES AT COMMON SENSE PRICES, AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$19 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$13 " $16

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, 1 20 3mcp PHILADELPHIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES,

Publish in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, the following statement of their

ASSETS on the First of December, 1869.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Fifty-Seventh Annual Statement.

Real Estate, Office Building, Buck Road property, Lot on Government avenue, near League Island, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$235,612·00
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered property	799,146·33
Loans, with ample collaterals	1,296,304·99
City Warrants	49,036·01
Life interests	3,617·68
Cash	180,855·43
Loans and Stocks as per list below	2,257,984·44
Cost	$4,840,948·62
Market value	$5,013,815·59

List of Stocks and Loans,

Exclusive of Trust Funds, which are kept separate and apart from these Assets of the Company, and are not by law in any event liable for its obligations.

$63,500 U. S. Registered 6 per cent., 1881	
650 U. S. Registered, July, 1865	
8,600 U. S. Registered, May, 1868	
24,900 U. S. Registered, Nov., 1865	
80,000 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds	
598,000 Penna. 6 per cent. Loan, 15-25	
30,000 Penna War Loan	
11,000 Penna. 5 per cent	
26,000 N. Jersey 6 per cents., coupon	
106,400 Phila. 6 per cent. Gas Loan	
8,000 Pittsburg 5 per cent., coupon	
2,000 Allegheny County 5 per cent. coupon	
222·67 Allegheny County Scrip	
5,000 Allegheny County 6 per cent	
100,000 Penna. RR., debenture	
40,000 Penna. RR., second mort	
20,000 North Penna. RR	
20,000 Hamilton County, Ohio	
3,000 N. Liberties RR	
14,000 Reading RR. 7 per cent	
40,000 Phila. and Erie 6 per cent	
30,000 Junction RR. 6s	
28,000 Sunbury and Erie 7 per cent	
8,000 Elmira and W. 5 per cent	
5,000 Harrisburg, P., M. J. and L. 6 per cent	
385,700 Lehigh Coal and N., 1884	
20,000 Lehigh Convertible	
62,000 Lehigh Gold Bonds	
60,000 Little Schuyl. 7 per cent	
145,000 Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent., 1889	
2,000 Cam. and Amboy, 1892	
1,000 Cam. and Amboy, April, 1875	
20,000 Wyoming Valley Canal 6 per cent	$2,257,984·44
3,000 Cam. and Amboy, July, 1870	
9,000 Belvidere and Delaware RR., 1887	
71,172·38 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6 per cent	
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7s	
1,000 Lehigh Valley 6 per cent	
20,000 West Pennsylvania RR. 6 per cent	
23,000 Bloomsburg and Lackawanna 7s	
15,000 Cleveland and M. First Mort	
5,000 Cleveland and M. Third Mort	
10,000 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, 1872	
600 Schuyl. Nav. Boat Loan	
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Co	
12,000 Youghiogheny Coal R. 10 per cent	
18,000 Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent	
21,400 Tennessee 5 per cent	
17,000 Tennessee 6 per cent	
112 shares Commercial National Bank	
304 shares Far. and Mech. Nat. Bank	
161 shares Philadelphia Nat. Bank	
46 shares Nat. State Bank, Camden	
72 shares Pennsylvania RR	
50 shares North Penna. RR	
344 shares Cleveland and M. RR	
300 shares Minehill and Sch. Hav. RR	
69 shares Lehigh Coal and Nav	
600 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company	
38 shares Del. Bridge at Easton	
330 shares Ins. Co. North America	
61 shares Penna. Co. Ins. Lives, etc.	

CHARLES DUTILH, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM B. HILL, ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1870. At the annual election, held on the 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:— Charles Dutilh, Henry J. Williams, William S. Vaux, John R. Wucherer, Adolph F. Borie, Alexander Biddle, Joshua B. Lippincott, S. Morris Wain, Charles H. Hutchinson, Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Antony J. Antelo, Charles S. Lewis. And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, CHAS. DUTILH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. 1 20 thstu3t4p WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHERRY WINES. HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES OF CHOICE SHERRY. PRICES REDUCED BY THE CASK OR DEMI-JOHN. E. BRADFORD CLARKE, Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke, S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut, 1 6 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

Sweetly Smiling Landladies.

I try not to obtrude my own experiences egotistically upon the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, but occasionally something happens to me that forcibly reminds me that I am living in New York, in the very centre of a refined heathendom. Something happened in this way the other day, being nothing less than my experience in search of rooms. I am not ashamed to say that I consulted a morning newspaper, which, like any other newspaper in New York, has a "larger circulation than all the other dailies combined"—and I am not ashamed to avow that, having consulted it, I chose a locality designated in the advertisements as not a hundred miles from the Academy of Music and Irving Hall. The situation was eminently respectable. The street was quiet, the overhanging shadows of the surrounding brownstones were solemn and decorous, the name sounded slightly imposing. Backed with these impressions I rang the bell of a sparklingly white door, and was shown by a colored servant into a small but prettily furnished parlor, where I was presently waited upon by the lady of the house, a goaheaditive-looking woman of about thirty-three, with a blue merino dress, green eyes, which might have been merino, too, from any expression they had, and a quantity of lace trifling about the neck. She talked glibly, and just a little too glowingly, of her own table, and the furniture and appointments of her establishment. She said that you couldn't "mix" people at a place where the comforts of a home were desired, and I agreed with her that you couldn't "mix" them any more than you can mix drinks with impunity. Then she showed me the rooms, chattering all the time about the ladies and gentlemen who at present composed her family, and to whom I had no manner of objection, except that they all appeared to have titles. Vanderbilt, Jerome, Stuyvesant, and Roosevelt, "and sich" fell honily from her lips, and I was assured that she had taken the *creme de la creme* of society and quintessenced it into a kind of condensed mucilage, with which, figuratively, she spread her daily bread. Then the rooms were shown—bright, cosy, cheerful, and moderate in terms. There was no denying that. I allowed those advantages to preponderate, and against my better judgment, gave her reason to believe that my final answer, to be given her on the morrow, would be favorable.

The morrow came.

Now it is not once in six months that I pick pu a newspaper dealing largely or wholly in criminal news. Providentially I did so that morning, and the first paragraph that struck my eye was a rehash of a recent police court scene, in which the words "fashionable boarding-house" figured. A glance was sufficient. The street, and "Place," and number were the same as those of the house I had been so complacently contemplating. The counts, colonels, and generals with whom I had been destined to sit *tete-a-tete* or *vis-a-vis* melted into the thinnest of all air—that in which individuals who are "sold" breathe—and since then I have exercised the wariest wisdom in my selection of boarding-houses, and have not even trusted to it then. The syren that had gulled me was a first-class fraud, and the history of her boarders was a history of assaults, batteries, and impositions, whose sequel was the Tombs, or Jefferson Market Police Court.

Artistic Amusements.

Mr. Barnum was the great pioneer of artistic advertisements, and set an example in that respect which has been extensively followed not only in this city but all over the Union. The system has invaded all professions, but mostly that branch of the medical which cannot be said to belong to vile quackery on the one hand or to publications by members of the regular faculty on the other. The readers of New York papers in city and country have their attention often attracted not merely by the local and foreign news, the editorials, the literary reviews, the theatrical criticisms of the journals in question, but often by the singularly able manner in which these medical advertisements of the better sort are written. And so they ought to be, for they are, for the most part, written by men who have spent most of their lives at that sort of thing, and know how to express the ideas of their principals—men who, generally, could not write six consecutive sentences grammatically—to a hair. This branch of literature, low as it is, is extremely well paid for, much better than those branches in which genius or talent is required, and is monopolized, as I before hinted, by one or two men. If you send a short poem to a a magazine you will not, as a rule, get more than ten dollars for it, unless your name is sufficiently well known in itself to render the poem attractive. Yet these advertisement-writers will not set pen to paper unless they get at least half that amount per foolscap page, and there is at least one man in this city who makes thousands of dollars a year in this branch of literature alone.

Fugitive Authors.

Poems are sometimes spoken of as fugitive; why should not authors be spoken of so, too, especially those poor plaintive creatures who, having gained a provincial suspicion of fame somewhere West or South, come to New York, imagining that Carleton or some other spicy publisher will snap them up, or that the New York *Sunday Mercury* will pay them several thousand dollars per novellette in the same way as it used to pay the author of the "Pillar of Fire," when he wrote for its pages? The author of the "Pillar of Fire," by-the-by (his name has slipped my memory for the moment), was what is called "a rusher." When he was engaged on a new novelette—and he deserves to be called a New Yorkism of the utmost originality—he used to shut himself up in a seclusion similar to that of Balzac, and never leave his apartment until the work was completed. As George Francis Train or Mrs. Partington would say, he had "all the sensuality knocked out" of him, and lived on the intellectual plane by means of the short diet on which he put himself. The fugitive authors of New York, however, to whom I now allude, are the sudden outcrop of intensely respectable literary loafers, who came no one knows whence, who hang around all weekly publications, soliciting work or the acceptance of their stories, and who all lay claim to having solid reputations and being classed among the "authors of America." With the exception of the stage, is there any profession in which there is so much self-deception and intense bitterness of spirit as in that of the pseudo-literary?

ALI BABA.

—Virginia papers report that within less than eighteen months there have been seven deaths in one family in that State. Manchester, where they resided, is healthy, and all the members of the family died from different causes. There are now but two left, and both are sick.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in *The Prima Donna of a Night* and *Terrible Hymen*.

To-morrow evening Mrs. M. Pyne Galton will have a benefit, when *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *The Prima Donna of a Night* will be presented. The operetta of *The Little Duchess*, which was announced for this occasion, is postponed until Monday, on account of the rehearsals necessary for its proper production.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be repeated this evening.

A new romantic drama by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled *London; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great City*, is announced as in rehearsal.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of Ethiopian eccentricities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burnt-cork brethren will exert themselves to delight the public with mirth and melody this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE MÆNNERCHOR BAL MASQUE comes off this evening at the Academy of Music. This will undoubtedly be a grand affair.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, February 1, under the auspicies of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"The Household."

On February 22, Horace Greeley will lecture on "The Woman Question."

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s NEW OCTAGON PIANOS are a great improvement over the Upright Pianos. They are not only very beautiful but captivating in tone. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

SILK TWIST AND COTTON AND LINEN THREADS, at wholesale prices, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

REBUILDING OUR STORE.

Rebuilding Our Store.
Rebuilding Our Store.
Rebuilding Our Store.

Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.

See our Overcoats at $7 00.
See our Overcoats at 8 00.
See our Overcoats at 8 50.
See our Overcoats at 9 00.
See our Overcoats at 9 50.
See our Overcoats at 10 00.
See our Overcoats at 10 50.
See our Overcoats at 11 00.
See our Overcoats at 11 75.
See our Overcoats at 12 50.
See our Overcoats at 13 50.
See our Overcoats at 15 00.
See our Overcoats at 16 00.
See our Overcoats at 17 00.
See our Overcoats at 18 00.
See our Overcoats at 19 00.
See our Overcoats at 20 00.
See our Overcoats at 21 00.
See our Overcoats at 22 50.
See our Overcoats at 24 00.
See our Overcoats at 25 00.
See our Overcoats at 27 50.

All kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Garments in proportion.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Largest Clothing House,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

DARLINGTON—LUND.—On Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, by the Rev. G. M. Murray, BENEDICT DARLINGTON to SUE L., daughter of the late Oliver W. Lund, of this city.

HEATON—YERKES.—January 12, 1870, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Yerkes, the bride's mother, Mr. CHARLES W. HEATON to Miss EMMA F. YERKES, both of Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pa.

NAPPLE—WELLS.—On Monday evening, the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Lung, JOSEPH NAPPLE to Miss CLARA WELLS, both of the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARR.—This morning, WILLIAM CARR, son of the late Morgan Carr, in his 58th year.

CARPENTER.—On the 19th instant, VIRGINIA ROSALIA, daughter of D. L. and Virginia R. Carpenter, aged 2 years and 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 1545 Park avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, NIXON DAVIS, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Glendale, Camden county, N. J., on Friday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Coleestown Cemetery.

HEAD.—On the 18th instant, LEAH B., daughter of James D. and Lizzie Head, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Fifty-fourth and Paschall streets, Hestonville, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

SMITH.—At Jarrettown, January 18, 1870, THOMAS L. SMITH, son of Benjamin Smith, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Saturday morning, January 22, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train at Fort Washington Station, N. P. R. R.

WARD.—On the morning of the 19th instant, ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of Margaret and the late John D. Ward.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 109 S. Twentieth street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN STORE,
EVERY QUALITY OF
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES,
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE
MANUFACTURED.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 14 15p

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES

11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER,
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove..... $7 per ton.
Large Nut..... 6 "
Eagle Vein Nut..... 6 50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove..... $7
Nut, per ton..... 6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 30 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1813 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. House replete with modern conveniences. Lot 26 feet front by 255 feet deep to Sansom street. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 19 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

STEAM POWER WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let, northeast corner Twenty-second and Wood 1 17 6t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 15 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP 10 22 3m5p

MCCXXVIII—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
9 4 thstuyr E. S. EARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 10 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 6-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5§

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of Safety, Security and Profit.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both Interest and Principal than a road to be built through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "from the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality, and a Business that a few years must inevitable double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, etc., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agents in Philadelphia

DE HAVEN & BROS.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BANKERS, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC., SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THESE BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
1 11 tuthst3t No 54 CLIFF Street, New York.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 18 3m

LOST.

LOST, IN PINE STREET, ABOVE THIRD, on Sunday last, a small yellow-leather Prayer Book, with the owner's name and residence written inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 315 PINE Street. 1 19 3t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

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Clarence H. Clark, | Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, | Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester, | George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
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Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery....$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement 50 per 1000
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Silver Coin or Bullion..... 2 00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk..... 1 00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc..... 2 50 per 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
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Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

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N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2m5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The following detailed statement of the assets belonging to this institution is published in accordance with the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842:—

Mortgages, being the first lien on real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$337,991 24
Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. mortgage bonds of 1869	100,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation first mortgage railroad loan	50,000 00
Philadelphia City six per cent. loan, free of taxes	50,000 00
Philadelphia City warrants	3,147 50
Missouri State six per cent. loans	75,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds	10,000 00
Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company first mortgage eight per cent. bonds	3,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company convertible gold loan	3,000 00
Time bills, secured by collaterals	610,859 00
Demand loans, secured by collaterals	919,593 00
Real estate, Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street, with vaults and safes	246,683 21
Cash in office	$133,517 12
Cash in Bank	190,985 59
	244,502 71
Total,	$2,643,046 34

1 18 3t] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia
Southeast Corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
For the year ending December 31, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received during the year	$1,049,103 06
Interest from investments and rents	147,083 34
	$1,197,186 40

LOSSES AND EXPENSES.

Life losses paid	$322,092 77
Travelling Agents and Commissions	440,847 33
Salaries and Medical Examinations	30,466 26
U. S. and State Taxes and Licenses	13,269 75
Printing, Advertising, Stamps, etc	54,678 64
	$859,334 75
Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	179,059 35

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

U. S. 5-20 Loan, City of Philadelphia Loan, Bank and Railroad stocks	$753,691 00
Mortgages upon real estate	675,926 00
Real estate and ground rents	118,449 29
Loans on collaterals amply secured	136,069 76
Premium notes secured by policies	779,008 86
Premiums in hands of agents, secured by bonds	160,477 71
Cash on hand and in banks	56,479 84
Accrued interest to January 1	27,554 78
	$2,708,566 96

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN G. SIMS, Actuary. [1 15 stuth3t
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthstu

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S"

The February number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part viii, by Anthony Trollope; "The Bird," a poem, by Sara J. Smith; "The Penn Family," by John Jay Smith; "Match Making," by J. W. Watson; "Under False Colors," by Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "The Two Flags," a poem, by Edward Renand; "High Life, or Sketches in Switzerland," by Miss Caroline A. Burgin; "The Freedman and His Future," part ii, by George Fitzhugh; "Beyond the Breakers," a novel, concluded, by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; "Our Geographical Sponsors," by W. W. Crane; "An Extraordinary Episode," by R. Lewin; "The Report of the Special Commissioner;" "Edwin M. Stanton, Secret History of Lincoln's Cabinet;" "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From the paper on "Match-making" we make these extracts:—

We all—premising, of course, that everybody is as old as ourselves—well remember the time when Bridget was dependent for the production of fire by which to perform household duties on a contrivance that was but one remove from the savage plan of rubbing two bits of wood together. We all remember the tinder-box and its accompaniments of flint and steel—an article now supposed to be so much a thing of the past that we should almost as soon expect to see a beau of the days of Charlemagne promenading Broadway; and yet we can assert that with our own eyes have we seen within the year, in Central Virginia, a spot where the tinder-box is not yet expurged, and where lucifers are looked on as a diabolical invention.

Strictly speaking, we may say that the first historical record of matches was intimately in relation to the tinder-box, and they were used by Bridget, after having scraped her knuckles with the flint and steel to deposit a spark in the cotton-rag tinder, that she might elucidate a flame. These matches were simply a shaving taken from a slip of pine wood, the action of the plane causing them to curl, and either end dipped in melted sulphur. In almost every country domestic establishment these useful articles were made at home, but in the city boys and girls traversed the streets, and the prime article could be bought at two or three bunches for a penny, according to the state of the market.

The advance from the tinder-box to the first birth of the lucifer was quite equal to McClellan's advance on the Peninsula. Every chemist who undertook the matter based it upon phosphorus. At first it came in the shape of a bit of the plain article rubbed on sandpaper, the friction causing it to ignite and the application of a sulphur match producing the flame. Burnt fingers and the expense caused inventors to look further, and the next step was a small wax taper, the wick of which was coated with phosphorus, and the whole enclosed in a small glass tube. When a light was wanted the end of the tube was broken off, and the contact of the air with the wick ignited it. Highly scientific, but expensive!

The next was the phosphorus-bottle. A small bit of phosphorus was put in a bottle and slightly burned with a heated wire, the bottle being quickly closed with a cork; the result was a phosphoric oxide, which, when a light was wanted, it was only necessary to bring into contact with a sulphur match. For many years these bottles were supposed to be the ultimatum of light-producing, until the German chemists went into the matter.

The first attempt at a serious change was that of one Honiberg, who thought he could substitute a calcined mixture of sugar, flour, and alum, which had the quality of taking fire when exposed to the air. But as people would not be careful, Honiberg's method burnt out, and some things more scientific, though not more practical, were tried. The best of these was a glass reservoir, holding a small supply of hydrogen gas, a column of water supported by a valve, an electrophorus, by aid of which an electric spark was made to ignite a small stream of hydrogen, which was released from the reservoir by pressing the finger upon a valve lever on the top.

The next point was in pneumatics, and the construction of a hard metal syringe, at the end of which was a bit of tinder, or, as the boys call it, punk. The quick pressing down of the pistone ondensed the air in the tube, thereby producing sufficient heat to ignite the punk, and by the application of a sulphur match the requisite flame was obtained.

But all this would not do, and at last the chemists hit upon the idea that a mixture of chlorate of potash, sugar and gum would take fire if touched by sulphuric acid. With that the bottle came up again, and oblong paper boxes were made containing a bunch of matches tipped with the chlorate, and little bottles of the acid to dip in. These boxes were safe, and as they were prettily got up, the wood of the matches being oftentimes perfumed, they held sway for many years.

But at last the public and the match-makers came to the conclusion that cheapness must be reached, and that it could be done in no other way than by discarding fancy boxes, bottles, and perfumes, and that the match must be made to ignite by friction alone. To reach this, various inventions were made, and we stepped as it were at once into the lucifer—or, as it was once called, the loco-foco—match. In the production of this essential little article almost every manufacturer undertakes to make a secret of the compound with which he tips his splints of wood, and asserts that his method is different from that of any one else; but, while we are not anxious to disclose trade secrets or lay open to an enterprising public the method of match-making, we will take the responsibility of asserting that very few of them depart far from a mixture of chlorate of potash, phosporus, sulphuret of antimony, saltpetre and starch, though they may add what coloring matter they please to give their manufactures symmetry and beauty. This coloring matter is generally red ochre, red lead, Prussian blue or smalt, and has nothing whatever to do with the action of the match.

For a long time after the invention of the lucifer, Yankee ingenuity did not seem to grasp the idea of its manufacture in this country. We looked to Germany for our supplies, and even to the present day we import largely, while a great part of our home manufacture is in the hands of the natives of that practically scientific land. Before going farther in describing our own processes, we will, as the point has been broached, say something about German and English match-making, to show how rapidly the business has grown into a trade of importance.

The German match trade began at Darmstadt in the year 1834, and that duchy has now about thirty-five large manufactories, turning out over two millions of boxes weekly. These boxes are not like ours, which contain one hundred matches each, but are cases, sometimes paper and sometimes tin, with a filling of from one thousand to fifteen hundred matches. These are sold on the spot, by the manufacturers, at about two cents, our money, per dozen boxes, while the splints, untipped, of which large quantities are exported to England and other countries, are sold at a still more astonishingly low rate, one manufacturer offering the untipped at the rate of ten thousand for one cent. In Austria and Bavaria both the finished matches and the splints are sold by the pound, at a rate that makes them come equally low.

From Germany the manufacture spread into other countries, and England especially took up the making with a vigor that has made her a serious rival to the former in the markets of the world. In England, at this time, there are some most extensive manufactories—one in Lancashire alone employing five hundred hands, keeping always on hand a stock of timber valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, using every week a ton and a half of sulphur and the same quantity of glue, and producing an average of seventy millions of matches weekly.

In this country the manufacture is scattered through too many hands to compute the number made. We have no manufactories that can compete in size with those of Europe; and since the internal revenue tax of one cent. per box has been added to the price, the makers are unanimous in assuring us that the demand has fallen off one-half. This must of course proceed from the simple fact that the consumer has now to pay two and a half cents for what a few years ago he obtained for one cent, or less, and, as a consequence, is more careful in the use, or, rather, more judicious in the waste.

The first process to which we shall introduce you is that of the conversion of the timber. The planks or pieces, you will perceive, from which all matches save matrimonial and sporting ones are made, are four feet in length. This timber is not necessarily the best stuff, as it had to be years ago, when the machines were fine knives for splitting—common wood doing just as well when perfectly free of knots. These slips of plank, four feet in length and two inches in thickness, are taken to a machine to be cut into slabs the exact thickness of a match. Formerly, fine circular saws were used to accomplish this work, but have been rejected in favor of the present machine, which splits off the slabs by a motion similar to the eccentric of a steam engine, or a pushing stroke. This is a saving of forty per cent. in timber, there being no waste by sawdust.

This slab when cut off is ready for the machine that is to cut it into splints. The action of this is simply the revolution of a solid iron cylinder, about three inches in diameter, on which is a series of minute knives exactly distant the width of a match, and making eighteen upon the cylinder. The slab is passed in beneath this cylinder and the small platform that supports and presses it upward, and in seven and a half seconds is passed through, cut half its thickness. It is instantly reversed and the operation repeated; and in fifteen seconds eighteen splints four feet in length, and capable of making twenty-four matches each, or four hundred and thirty-two in all, are turned out. The same rate of progression for a day's work of ten hours would give one million thirty-six thousand eight hundred matches. Both round and square splints are made upon the same machine, the only difference being in the knives that do the cutting.

These splints, when cut, are put in bundles of fourteen hundred each, and, when not made by the match-makers, are sold to them at the rate of twenty-five cents a gross of one hundred and forty-four splints, or thirty-four hundred and fifty-six matches, which, counting one hundred to the box—that being honest measure—will make thirty-four and a half boxes, or somewhat less than a quarter of a gross of boxes of matches. To dispose of the splint-cutting, we have only to say that the cutters assert that before many months are gone they will have a machine in operation that will cut a thousand gross of splints a day, or three and a half millions of matches.

The splints being now transferred to the factory, the first process is to reduce the four feet to shorter lengths. This is done by cutting them to four inches, or twice the length of a match, this length being kept for the purpose of dipping both ends by one process. This cutting is done without unbundling, and with one movement of a guillotine worked with a treadle, the cut matches falling loosely into a box.

From this cutter they go to the hands of the tiny creatures who fit them into frames for dipping—children scarce old enough to reach the low tables at which they work, standing through their ten hours, and placing the little morsels of wood rapidly in these frames, which are simply two uprights secured firmly by a cross-piece at the bottom, and having grooved slides which hold the matches firmly just far enough apart to keep them from touching, and their ends protruding on either side of the frame. Each of these frames will hold about three thousand matches, and upon being filled they are carried to an inspector, who shakes out whatever is loose, fastens the frame and passes it over to the dipper.

The dippers are the chief workmen of the occasion, each dipping furnace accommodating two of them. The furnaces are kept at a high heat, and upon them stand, first, an iron plate with nothing upon it; second, a pan or sulphur, kept always in a fluid condition; and, third, another iron plate on which is the phosphoric composition that produces the light. This composition is kept always of the consistency of thick cream, and just sufficient of it allowed on the plate that it may not overflow, and be of the exact depth necessary for dipping, or about the eighteenth of an inch. The dipper takes the frame as it comes to his hand, putting it for a second or two upon the first hot plate, and instantly reversing it. This is done that any lingering moisture that may be in the wood shall be dried out. This done, by one dextrous movement, keeping it exactly even, it is dipped in the sulphur, which hardens immediately—reversed as before, and then instantly, in the phosphoric composition; and the illuminating process is finished. The frame goes on to a rack for drying, and in about two hours, unless the weather is very heavy and damp, the matches are ready to be taken out.

This is done by another set of hands, who, on liberating them from the frame, put them in boxes laid regularly, and they are ready to be transported to the packing-room. Here another series of hands takes them in charge—girls of a larger growth, who sometimes, in manipulating the matches and boxes, show a wonderful dexterity. One whom we watched took up the loose matches—it being understood that they are yet double, or dipped at both ends—cut them into two by means of a treadle-cutter fitted to her work-bench, and put them into their boxes, putting on the lids at the rate of four hundred boxes an hour! In taking up these matches, such was the accuracy of touch, by practice, that she never took more nor less than exactly the number that filled the box, the filling not leaving an interstice to insert even one more match.

Being boxed, the next process is packing; previous to which we will only mention that in most factories they cut their own paper for boxes, which are afterwards given out to make at the rate of about three cents a gross compensation for making. The packing simply consists in making a package of one and a half dozen boxes, or eight packages to a gross. This gross, when complete, sells for two dollars and fifty cents; from this must be deducted the internal revenue stamp of one cent per box. The boxes are retailed at the rate of two and a half cents each.

—Turner & Co. send us the following magazines:—

Our Young Folks for February presents an attractive variety of pleasantly-written stories and sketches, adapted to the tastes of young readers, and it is nicely illustrated by engravings from the designs of artists of ability.

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1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

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11§

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INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1855, this Company publish the following list of their assets and statement of business for the past year:—

CAPITAL.

Amount authorized, fully paid in	$150,000·00
Contingent fund (surplus earned)	56,222 89
Actual capital	$206,222 89

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$74,052·50
$55,500 U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881		64,100·00
12,300 do. do.	do. 5-20, 1862 m and n.	15,788·00
51,900 do. do.	do. " 1864 m and n.	58,776·00
74,600 do do	do. " 1865 m and n.	84,671·00
9,500 do. do.	do. " 1865 I and J.	10,640·00
41,300 do. do.	do. " 1867 and 1868	46,247·00
1,000 do. 5 per cent. do. 10-40.		1,752·00
2,500 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. bonds		2,550·00
9,600 City of Philadelphia six per cent. bonds		9,504·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad seven per cent. bonds		9,800·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad seven per cent. bonds		8,600·00
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds		8,500·00
13,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds		11,700·00
10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds		9,275·00
7,500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds		6,262·00
300 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds		330·00
2,000 Elmira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds		1,200·00
3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent. bonds		2,280·00
5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent. bonds		4,500·00
250 shares Central National Bank		28,250·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank		11,700·00
80 shares National Bank of the Republic		8,000·00
150 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad		7,950·00
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.		3,750·00
Sundry Securities held in Trust		7,600·00
Loans on Collateral Security		408,563·02
Premium Notes secured by Lien on Policies		107,125·31
Cash on hand		45,133·74
Office Fixtures		3,000·00
Cash in hands of Agents	$12,069·47	$1,119,317 57
Deferred Premiums	77,462 53	89,532·00
		$1,208,849·57

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869.

RECEIPTS IN 1869.

Premiums Received	$311,432·63
Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity Fund	23,035·93
	334,468·56
Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	89,532·00
	$424,000·56
Interest on Other Investments	48,905·03

EXPENDITURES IN 1869.

Agents' Commissions	$43,032·08
Reinsurance	2,993·51
Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent, salaries	34,897·95
Losses, numbering fourteen	47,500·00
Amount paid annuitants	1,634·91
	$130,059·05
969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring	$2,722,525·00
2578 Outstanding 12mo. 31, 1869, insuring	$7,637,553·00
13 Annuities	$12,770·08
Total number of deaths from the origin of the Company, 31	$94,000·00
Amount owing to depositors	$399,272·95
Amount owing to Trust funds	$75,852·58

$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00. Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·36
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES, TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

INSURANCE

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,529·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,842·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issue Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	R. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,950,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keseler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$250,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 2 9§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 tf§ DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE STREAM THAT HURRIES BY.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE COLLEGIANS."

I.

The stream that hurries by yon fixed shore
Returns no more;
The wind that dries at morn yon dewy lawn
Breathes, and is gone;
Those wither'd flow'rs to summer's ripening glow
No more shall blow;
Those fallen leaves that strew yon garden bed
For aye are dead.

II.

Of laugh, of jest, of mirth, of pleasure past,
Nothing shall last;
On shore, on sea, on hill, on vale, on plain,
Nought shall remain;
Of all for which poor mortals vainly mourn,
Nought shall return;
Life hath his hour in heav'n and earth beneath,
And so hath Death.

III.

Not all the chains that clank in eastern clime
Can fetter Time;
For all the phials in the doctor's store
Youth comes no more;
No drug on Age's wrinkled cheek renews
Life's early hues;
Not all the tears by pious mourners shed
Can wake the dead.

IV.

For all Spring gives, and Winter takes again,
We grieve in vain;
Vainly for sunshine fled, and joys gone by,
We heave the sigh;
On, ever on, with unexhausted breath,
Time hastes to Death:
Even with each word we speak, a moment flies,
Is born, and dies.

V.

If thus, through lesser Nature's empire wide
Nothing abide—
If wind, and wave, and leaf, and sun, and flow'r,
Have each their hour—
He walks on ice whose dallying spirit clings
To earthly things;
And he alone is wise whose well-taught love
Is fix'd above.

VI.

Truths firm as bright, but oft to mortal ear
Chilling and drear,
Harsh as the raven's croak the sounds that tell
Of pleasure's knell;
Pray, reader, that at least the minstrel's strain
Not all be vain;
And when thou bend'st to God the suppliant knee,
Remember me!

GERALD GRIFFIN.

Pallas, October 10, 1836.

SILK CULTURE.

Shall America Raise its own Silk?—Arkansas Enterprise.

The Little Rock *Republican* of a late date says:—

We publish herewith a letter from Secretary White to the New York *Tribune*, and from Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to Secretary White, and from H. A. Millen to Secretary White, in relation to the silk produced by Miss Yarborough, and exhibited at the last State fair. If every citizen of the State would call attention, as Secretary White has, to some one of the many undeveloped resources of wealth, that only require a stroke from the magic wand of industry and enterprise, to convince the public that this or that pursuit is not altogether Utopian, instead of seeing thirty thousand immigrants coming into the State annually, thre would be ten times that number. All communications of this character are "as bread cast upon the waters;" it returneth after many days.

As Mr. Kelley says, there is a great strife for commercial independence and national supremacy. During the two years ending on the 30th of June, 1869, he says we paid over $40,000,000 for the raw and manufactured silks brought to this country. This amount was paid in gold, and estimating the present population of the United States at 40,000,000, each man, woman, and child, without regard to race or previous condition, in the United States, pays one dollar per head for silks alone. Now the question arises, can this supremacy ever be attained, with this large balance against us? The raising or culture of silk is not laborious; the women and children of the country who have been deprived of their natural protectors, are competent to perform every thing connected with it.

As early as 1732, the culture of silk was undertaken in Georgia, and an article equal to the best French or Italian silks was produced. In 1749 the production reached one thousand pounds and commanded the highest price in London. In 1760 the product reached to 15,000 pounds, and in 1766 it run as high as 20,000. Similar experiments were made in many of the more Northern States, but none proved as likely to be successful for a series of years as the Southern States. Since the Revolutionary war, but little attention has been paid to the culture of this article in those States whose climate and soil are best adapted to the wants of the silkworm. The culture of rice and cotton seems to have absorbed the entire attention of the people of those States, and perhaps was a crop much easier managed, and that required less personal supervision than the raising of silk. This labor can never be again employed to the extent that it once was; it is seeking other avenues and produces more aggregate wealth than it ever did. The white as well as the black labor must be re-organized, and the more intelligent it is, the lighter will be the avocation it will select. The difficulty in growing silk has been that the proper amount of leaves could not be grown to support the silk worm. This objection seems to be obviated in this country, as the leaf upon which Miss Yarborough feeds her worms grows with great rapidity and is a hardy plant that every citizen knows will grow.

Silk from Arkansas.

Editor Tribune:—From the enlightened interest you have long taken in American products and manufactures, and the respect you must have for the humblest effort indicating capacity, development and progress in the country, I feel authorized to forward to you for inspection a skein of sewing silk made from the native mulberry of Arkansas, and spun by Miss M. A. Yarborough of Ouachita county, and exhibited in a large quantity at the State Fair, recently held at Little Rock. The thread, I am told, is composed of one hundred and twenty primary threads, or webs, as formed by the silk-worm, and, though well done, was by machinery scarcely more artificial than used by the worm itself. It has been some years since I first heard, through an intelligent source, that the white mulberry in Arkansas was equal for the production of silk to the foreign varieties. If this be true, we have another element of wealth add to the long list of cotton, fruits, etc., raised here with ease and in abundance, and quality equal respectively to any part of the continent. The tree seems to flourish on the poorest and richest, the highest and lowest lands alike, and is often planted in barren places for shade, by reason of certainty and fulness of its growth. I hope you will find something in the sample enclosed worthy of your notice and perhaps the attention of others.

I am, very respectfully, your obediant servant,

ROBERT J. T. WHITE,
Secretary of State.

Little Rock, Oct. 9, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1869.—Robert J. T. White, Esq., Secretary of State—Dear Sir:—I have just read in the New York *Tribune* your note of the 19th ult. to the editor, enclosing a skein of silk, the manufacture of a lady of Arkansas from raw silk produced by worms fed upon your native white mulberry tree. If this tree, so common with you, will yield good silk, it is a matter of congratulation to the people of the country as well as to those of your richly endowed State. We are engaged in a bloodless strife for commercial independence and national supremacy. The production of our own silk and its manufacture into thread and fabrics would be an immense stride towards victory. During the two years preceding the 30th of June, 1869, we imported over $40,000,000 of silk and manufactures of silk, for almost every dollar's worth of which we paid in gold or gold-bearing bonds.

If the people of Arkansas can raise the silk, we of the Atlantic States are prepared to manufacture it. To promote these desirable ends, will you send specimens of Miss Yarborough's silk thread to Messrs. Wm. H. Horstmann & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. John Ryle, Paterson, N. J., who have been among the foremost promoters of the manufacture of silk in this country? They will, I am sure, take pleasure in making its quality and the source of supply known to the trade at large. Assured that you will pardon my freedom, I remain yours, very truly,

WM. D. KELLEY.

OFFICE CIR. SUP'T PUB. INSTRUC'N, NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, CAMDEN, ARK., NOV. 30, 1869.—Hon. Robert J. T. White, Little Rock, Arkansas:—Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a protracted tour through my district, and find your favor of the 22d inst., enclosing a copy of the *very* interesting letter from the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in relation to the skein of silk sent by you with a note to the New York *Tribune* awaiting me. I enclose five skeins of the silk of the lot which was awarded a premium at our State Fair—all I have left; would send more, but it cannot be procured, as Miss Yarborough only manufactured some seven pounds of it, merely by way of experiment, all of which she sold to merchants of this city, who, in turn, have disposed of it to their customers.

The honorable gentleman certainly speaks in very flattering terms of our State. Silk raising here can be made very remunerative to those engaging in the business. A moiety of the capital invested and energy displayed in our older and more prosperous States in developing any special branch of industry would place Arkansas, at least in this particular, among the foremost silk-producing countries. I remain, your obedient servant.

H. A. MILLEN.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 lmrp

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 30tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 5:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 23 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven.... 7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport..... 12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg..... 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation..... 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..... 9:45 P. M.
Accommodation..... 12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express..... 12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:25 P. M.
Erie Express..... 12:55 P. M.
Southern Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express..... 4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EARLY BAPTIST HISTORY.

The First Baptist Church in Philadelphia—Sketch of Its History—List of Pastors from the Foundation to the Present Time—The First Meeting-house.

The First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, at present worshipping in their church building at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, is one of the oldest churches, and the very first of its denomination, as its name implies, in the city. Its early history dates back as far as the year 1695, when Philadelphia was in its infancy.

The very first church of this denomination in the State was formed at a place called Cold Spring, in Bucks county, between Bristol and Trenton, in 1684, only three years after William Penn obtained his patent from Charles II. All that now remains to call to mind this organization is a graveyard where the founder, Thomas Duncan, lies buried.

The second was founded in 1686 at Pennepek (spelled also Pennepack), or Lower Dublin, which is now the oldest church in the State, and was the mother of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. The country in the neighborhood of both of these early churches was at that time little more than a wilderness. The second pastor of the Pennepek Church, Rev. John Watts, was also preacher for the First Philadelphia church during the early years of its existence.

In the year 1698 a mere handful of Baptists, nine in number, came together in Philadelphia, and met for worship in a small building known as the Barbadoes-lot store, which had been used as a store-house by the Barbadoes Company, formerly situated at the northwest corner of Chesnut and Second streets. This building was a frame structure, with one story and a loft, having a door in front and one window on each side. It was in this building that John Watts preached as often as he could conveniently come from Pennepek to the "great town," as Philadelphia was then called.

Owing to some trouble with the Presbyterians, the Baptists left the Barbadoes building, after having occupied it for about three years, and held their meetings in what was known as Anthony Morris' Brewhouse, on the east side of Water street, a little above the drawbridge on the river side. Here they continued to worship until 1707, when they again removed to take possession, by invitation, of the Keithian Meeting House, on Second street, near Mulberry (now Arch) street. This was a small wooden building, erected in 1692, by the Keithians, a sect of the Friends, followers of the seceder George Keith.

This meeting-house was torn down in 1731 by the Baptists, and a new brick building 42 by 30 feet was erected on the same spot. This brick building was also taken down in 1762, and on the same ground a more spacious one was raised, which was 61 by 42 feet. This was also built of brick, at an expense of £2290. Another enlargement was made in 1808 which made the dimensions of the church building 61 by 75 feet. The old lot was 43 feet front on Second street and 303 feet deep towards Third street. The additional ground purchased at the time of this last enlargement extended 37½ feet from the old lot to a court then called Fremberger's, on which it had a front of 130 feet. This ground, with the enlargement of the house, cost $18,000. The site then occupied by the church is now entirely built up with stores and other buildings, but the appearance of the old edifice as it stood after the last alteration is still fresh in the memory of many, and of some not very old inhabitants. Previous to the removal of this congregation to their present building, the Second street and Arch street fronts of the lot had been built up with stores, so that entrance to the church could only be had through Legrange place, which is a small court running west of Second street, just below Arch.

A trouble in 1734 came very near depriving the Baptists of their church and lot. It seems that one Thomas Pearl died after having made a conveyance of the premises to the Church of England. Possession was demanded, which was refused by the Baptists. A lawsuit commenced, which brought the matter to a hearing before the Provincial Assembly. The claimants becoming discouraged, offered to relinquish all rights to the property, if such they ever legally had, for £50. The offer was accepted, and the contention ceased.

During the early years of its history the pulpit was supplied almost entirely by the ministers from Pennepek. The first Baptist meeting in the Barbadoes-lot store (this store was at first held mutually with the Presbyterians, and meetings were held by both denominations as often as either could obtain a Baptist or Presbyterian clergymen) was held by the Rev. John Watts, the second pastor of Pennepek. But it also appears that Elias Keach, the first Pennepek pastor, preached in the Barbadoes store, but at what time is not known. It was not, probably, while he was in charge at the former place. This divine began his ministry as an impostor, and the founding of the church of Pennepek grew out of a freak of his in passing for a minister on first coming to this country from England. He, however, afterwards became a consistent Christian and pastor, was baptized and ordained by Mr. Duncan, of the Cold Spring church, and eventually reared and took charge of a church on the spot where he had originally practised his deception.

The Philadelphia church experienced a painful division in 1711, occasioned by the turbulent spirit of an Irish preacher named Thomas Shelby. Mr. Burrows was then pastor of the church, in connection with that at Pennepek. Shelby formed a party and shut Mr. Burrows out of the meeting-house. The friends of Mr. Burrows were obliged to meet for worship in the house of the pastor, on Chesnut street. Mr. Abel Morgan became the pastor of the two churches after Mr. Burrows, and he obliged Shelby to quit the town in 1713, when the breach was quickly healed.

Besides these preachers the church, through a period of forty-eight years prior to the year 1746, was ministered to by some twelve others, all of whom had charge also of the Pennepek or other churches. The first who may properly be called pastor of the Philadelphia church was Jenkin Jones. They had called the Rev. George Eaglesfield in 1723 to be their exclusive pastor, contrary to the wishes of the church at Pennepek, but in 1725 he left them and went to Middleton. In the year 1746 a question arose whether the Philadelphia church was not a branch of that at Pennepek, and whether the former had not a right to part of the legacies bestowed upon the latter. From fear that the designs of benefactors should be perverted, the Philadelphia church, then consisting of 56 members, was formally constituted an independent body on May 15 of the same year.

Rev. Jenkin Jones, a native Welshman, had been pastor of the two churches prior to their division, from the year 1720, and at the time of its reconstruction took charge of the Philadelphia church. Mr. Jones was a hard worker and did good service for the church. He was interested in a movement for the discovery of a tribe of Welsh Indians which were supposed to exist in a region westward of Lake Superior. He was also instrumental in securing to the church the possession of its house and ground. He was the cause of changes in the marriage license regulations, which enabled dissenting ministers to perform marriages under conditions which had before been illegal. He built a parsonage partly at his own expense. Among other handsome donations he left a legacy towards purchasing a silver cup for the Lord's table which cost upwards of £60. This cup is in use to this day by the congregation. It bears the inscription:—

"Legacy of Jenkin Jones, 1759."

Mr. Jones died in Philadelphia July 16, 1761. He was buried in the old Second street ground, and his body has probably been removed along with others to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley was contemporary with Mr. Jones. He was a native of England. He had charge of the church, and preached in Philadelphia, until 1754, when he obtained a professorship in the then College of Philadelphia. He was a companion of Dr. Franklin in philosophical researches, and immortalized his name in connection with electricity. Some letters in the Doctor's peculiar style were written by Franklin in relation to Mr. Kinnersley, but none of them are of particular interest in this connection. One is a letter from Franklin to James Bowdoin in Boston, introducing Mr. Kinnersley, who was then on a tour through the country, as an "interesting lecturer on his (Franklin's) favorite branch of science." Mr. Kinnersley died in Philadelphia and was buried in the Baptist cemetery at Lower Dublin, formerly Pennepek.

Rev. Morgan Edwards was the next pastor, a very peculiar man in many respects, but of great use to the church. He was a native of Wales, and entered the ministry in the eighteenth year of his age. He settled in Philadelphia in 1761, where he continued until his death in 1771. It was through his exertions that a Baptist College, Brown University, was founded and endowed in Rhode Island. He made large collections of materials towards the history of the Baptists, and on his death he left behind him 42 volumes of sermons, twelve sermons in a volume, all written in a large print hand. The earliest entry in the marriage record book which is now used by the present pastor of the church is dated 1761, and is signed by Morgan Edwards. The method of recording marriages in those days is unique, as the book testifies. The book itself is a curious relic. It appears to have been used originally as an account book. Several pages at the front contain columns of figures, which have been crossed with ink, and the marriage records made on the remaining blank spaces.

William Rogers, D. D., was successor to Mr. Edwards. He served the church only about three years. He was educated at the Rhode Island College, and was the very first student that entered that institution. During five years of the Revolutionary War he was chaplain in the American army. In 1789 he was appointed a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his resignation in 1812. Dr. Rogers was extensively known among the Baptists in America, Europe, and India.

The church remained without a pastor during the Revolutionary War, but was served for a short time by the Rev. Elhanan Winchester from 1780 to 1781. In 1782 Rev. Thomas Ustick was elected. Mr. Ustick labored for this congregation for twenty-one years, until his death, which took place in 1803, in the fiftieth year of his age.

In 1805 Dr. William Stoughton was invited to supply the place of Mr. Ustick. After six years of no unfruitful labor, he resigned to take charge of the new church on Sansom street.

The formation of this new church was caused by the secession of 91 members from the Second Street Church, who were dissatisfied on account of the party feeling manifested by various members in relation to political matters. It took place just previous to the war of 1812, when partisan feeling ran high between adherents of the different sides. The pastor, Dr. Stoughton, was a native Englishman, as were many of the congregation, and consequently their sympathies were with the mother country. One incident, as related by an eye witness, which has never before been published, is of some interest as showing the feeling of the time. A meeting of the congregation was held in the Second street building previous to the secession, at which both parties were present. The room was heated by four stoves, one in each corner. Suddenly, during the progress of the meeting, one of the stoves commenced to smoke most voluminously, so much so that business had to be suspended, and the several members were obliged to betake themselves to coughing for an occupation. The utmost scrutiny could discover no cause for the mysterious action of the stove. The sexton at the time, Mr. George Mustin, who was of the American party, was applied to. He could give no relief, and after several ineffectual attempts solemnly announced to the assembly that he could account for it in no other way than by supposing that there was an Englishman in the stovepipe. This explanation appears to have been satisfactory, to one side at least.

The trouble ended with the withdrawal of the English element, who with the pastor built the church on Sansom street. The popularity of Dr. Stoughton as a pulpit orator was such that an immense church had to be built to accommodate the crowds which flocked to hear him. It was a circular building, 90 feet in diameter, with galleries all around, and costing with the lot $49,000, a large sum for that time. This church has since removed to the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. The circular building, which stands on Sansom street, about half way between Eighth and Ninth, now used as a riding school, is the same building, but the interior had been entirely altered some years previous to the removal. After Dr. Stoughton's resignation the old form was found much too large for the congregation. What had originally been the galleries was floored over, and became the body of the church, and other and smaller galleries were put in above the old ones. The ground floor of the old auditorium became the basement and lecture room.

In Dr. Stoughton's time the large amphitheatre was crowded to excess every Sunday. He was one of the most successful preachers that Philadelphia has ever had, and his discourses were listened to alike by Baptists and members of other denominations, by worldly men and church members, rich and poor, fashionable and humble alike. He was not merely a preacher to one congregation, but one of the attractions of the city. Three services were held every Sunday, and members of the church attending in the afternoon who wished to come at night also were accustomed to bring their suppers with them and remain in the church. If they did otherwise they stood a poor chance of getting to their pews in the evening. The attendance is said to have been so great at this time that every Sunday evening Sansom was crowded from Eighth to Ninth streets, so that a person coming late could not even get near the building. The like has not been heard of in Philadelphia since that time.

After Dr. Stoughton and his party had left to form the new organization, the Rev. Henry Holcomb was called to take charge of the Second street or First Church, with which all the loyal members, or those with strong American sentiments, continued their connection. He commenced his ministry in 1811, and served for fifteen years, until his death in 1826. Mr. Holcomb was a captain in the American army in the latter part of the Revolutionary War, and when the United States Constitution was adopted by South Carolina, he was a member of the convention. It was during the pastorate of Mr. Holcomb that this church erected a baptistery on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Spruce street, on a spot which had from the earliest times been used for baptismal ceremonies by this denomination. It was of brick, two stories high, 36 feet by 18. The lower story was fitted up with pulpit and seats, and the upper story was divided into two dressing-rooms for the candidates. It was on this spot that the "stone of witness" formerly stood, around which the candidates knelt to pray, and from which the preacher addressed the people previous to baptism.

Mr. Holcomb was succeeded in 1826 by Rev. William T. Brantly, who remained in connection with the church until 1837. Mr. Brantly was in turn succeeded by Rev. George Burton Ide, who labored faithfully until 1853. His successor was the Rev. James H. Cuthbert, whose term of service extended from 1855 to 1861. The present pastor, Rev. George Dana Boardman, succeeded Mr. Cuthbert. He is a native of India, being a son of the noted missionary Boardman, but was educated in this country, at Brown University and at the Newton Theological School, near Boston.

In 1832 measures were taken to build a new church in a different location. In 1856, during the pastorate of Mr. Cuthbert, the congregation moved into the new building, at the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, which is the same they now occupy. It is in the Byzantine style of architecture, built of brown stone, and has a tower and spire of stone on the southeast angle 226 feet high.

Though the church is one of the oldest in the city, it was only chartered in 1829, while under the pastoral care of Mr. Holcomb. The Sunday School connected with it was one of the first of those enterprises, and was founded in 1815. Both church and school are now in a flourishing condition.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The annual Coterie Carnival and Bal Masque took place last night, at the Academy of Music, and was witnessed by a large crowd of festive participants. The preparations were on a most elaborate scale, the committee of arrangements having been hard at work for months past.

The appearance of the Academy was both neat and attractive. A new floor had been laid across the parquette, and the scene in use on the stage was the handsome one used in the first act of the opera of *Lucretia Borgia*, and known as the Venetian Canal scene. Numbers of bird cages, containing hundreds of canaries and other song birds, added their quota to the general gayety, and large bouquets of natural flowers suspended from different parts of the building gave forth the most delightful odors.

The master of ceremonies was Mr. Charles S. Smith. The great success of the entertainment was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Peter C. Abel, whose experience in this line of business is unlimited. Mr. Abel and Mr. Harry C. Illsley, assisted by an able corps of managers, had charge of the floor, and discharged their duties to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. W. P. H. Covert acted as chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Major Ellhu C Smith as chairman of the committee on the reception of invited guests. The music was furnished and directed in turn by Messrs. Hassler Brothers, Sentz, and Hermann.

A temporary awning was erected from the Broad street door of entrance across the pavement, and extending into the street for a distance of six feet, so that, in case of rain, the ladies should have ample protection from the weather.

The costumes worn embraced many of the most grotesque, extravagant, and ridiculous figures.

The ball of last night compares favorably with any of its predecessors, and from the ample encouragement which they have all received a continuance of the institution from year to year is to be expected.

CHILDREN'S MASS MEETING.—One of the most pleasingly beautiful sights in our city occurs annually at this season, at the Horticultural Hall, when the Baptist Sunday Schools of our city hold a great gathering. The assemblage yesterday, viewed from the stage, appeared after the semblance of a vast bouquet, studed with the gem-like lustre of thousands of bright eyes. The Satterlee Band enlivened the occasion, and Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., of Pittsburg, delivered an animated address. But the feature of the occasion was the singing, under the leadership of John M. Evans, Esq. Wherever this gentleman appears, his presence seems to stimulate the children's voices, and when the "Volunteer Song," "Strike the Harp of Zion," and "King Immanuel" were sung so spiritedly, we could not help wishing we were children, and that we had just such a leader as the gentleman named. The demonstration was a splendid success.

DETECTIVE SLANG.—We yesterday overheard the following "talk" between two detective officers, and give it to our readers as a sample of the general conversation:—James R——, verbatim on thieves—I tell you there was a swell mob about last night, all crooked people, and, by ginger, they were there to catch the spki; they tumbled me and put a pipe on me, and left when they found they could not graft there; I went down town on the quiet, and saw a good mob; I thought they would visit my place (the Academy), and I hurried on; I am there all alone; the only help I have is Moore, and he is a good help to me. There is nothing come off since I been there. That confounded notice in the paper I did not like, about that fellow losing $22,000 in bonds; no gun got that, for he carried it where he could easily drop it; besides, he lost it in his seat. At this point we left.

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

Report of the Board of Managers for 1869.

The fourth annual meeting of the contributors to the Lincoln Institute was held this morning at No. 308 South Eleventh street, at 11 o'clock. Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., presided. Rev. J. M. Turner acted as secretory. The annual report of the Board of Council for the year 1869 was presented and read as follows:—

The Board of Council have once more the gratifying privilege of presenting a most satisfactory report of the workings of the institution. Being entirely novel in its character in respect to the plan of placing boys at work, and still keeping them under its sheltering care, it was to a great extent experimental. Four years ago, while all approved the theory, many felt its practical results doubtful. Now it stands before the community as a success, which, as citizens as well as Christians, the whole public rejoice in, for all are benefited. Owing to the untiring, judicious care of the managers, the internal workings of the household are all we could desire. Neatness and order pervade everywhere. The school department is gaining a high standard, while the refining influences so constantly surrounding the boys are telling plainly in their improved deportment. Estimating that last year we had spent on the support and clothing of the soldiers' orphans under our care $10,283·61 more than we had received for their maintenance from the State, an appeal was made to the last session of the Legislature to refund $10,000 of this amount to enable us to complete our building and aid in paying off the mortgage we were obliged to put upon our property to meet our current expenses. The Legislature kindly recognizing the importance of the work of training boys for mechanics, and affording them a home during their apprenticeship, acknowledged the justice of our appeal, and voted the appropriation unanimously, and so enabled us to complete our improvements and liquidate our indebtedness.

We have 119 boys in the institution, 57 of whom are employed at twenty-five different trades and occupations. They go to their work in the morning and return for meals and bed. In the evening they have their night-school, suitable time being allowed for recreation. All they earn while under sixteen years of age goes to their support, education, clothing, and washing; after sixteen years of age they pay three dollars per week for their board, mending, lodging, and washing. The rest of their earnings they take charge of themselves, and what they do not use for their clothing they are advised to put into the saving fund, and there are many boys who already have quite a sum saved.

The annual report of the Board of Managers shows that:—

The receipts for 1869 were:—	
From the State	$12,638·20
Board, wages, donations, and subscriptions	6,357·51
Total receipts	18,995·71
Expenditures	$19,925·92
Receipts	18,995·71
Balance due treasurer	930·21
Report of treasurer of Board of Council:—	
Receipts	$17,184·42
Expenditures	16,165·99
Balance	$18·43

Ground rents to the value of $2000 from Mr. I. V. Williamson; 65 tons of coal delivered in the cellar, valued at $611, from Mr. Henry C. Gibson, and many other valuable donations have been received during the year.

The following officers were then chosen to serve for the year 1870:—

BOARD OF COUNCIL.

President—Major-General George G. Meade.
Vice-President—Charles E. Lex.
Secretary—John L. Redner.
Treasurer—Morton McMichael, Jr.

MEMBERS.

Caleb Cope,	Jay Cooke, Jr.
Lemuel Coffin,	Alexander Brown,
Thomas Sparks,	George C. Thomas.
S. V. Merrick, Jr.,	Ed. M. Hopkins,
Ed. S. Buckley,	John Rice,
George C. Carson,	James W. Tillinghast,
A. B. Franciscus,	J. E. Thompson,
L. H. Redner,	John P. Brock,
Francis Wells,	Henry C. Gibson,
M. J. Mitcheson,	B. F. Godfrey,
Robert M. Lewis,	Alexander Lesley,
William Yeomans,	John P. Bankson,
Rev. J. W. Robins,	William G. Thomas.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Directresses—Miss McHenry, Mrs. William Lippincott, Mrs. John Frazer.
Secretary—Mrs. William G. Boulton.
Treasurer—Miss Anna Blanchard.

Mrs. G. G. Meade,	Mrs. James Sagers,
Mrs. William Ellis,	Mrs. Thomas Sparks,
Mrs. J. C. Fisher,	Mrs. J. S. Smith,
Mrs. M. McMichael,	Miss Annie Frazer,
Mrs. J. E. Thompson,	Miss Mary Milligan,
Mrs. P. C. Carson,	Miss H. Blanchard,
Mrs. J. B. Moorhead,	Miss E. W. Key,
Mrs. J. R. Fry,	Mrs. E. H. Fitler,
Mrs. C. H. Clark,	Mrs. J. W. Bullock,
Mrs. G. R. Justice,	Miss Lardner,
Mrs. F. R. Starr,	Mrs. J. L. Redner,
Mrs. T. D. Phillips,	Miss Fanny Paxton,
Miss C. Johnston,	Miss Clara Jessup.

Solicitor—William N. Ashman.
Physicians—H. Allen, M. D.; W. Pepper, M. D.; James Tyson, M. D.; R. W. McKeen, M. D.; D. Murray, M. D.; A. Paul Turner, M. D.
Consulting Surgeon—George W. Norris, M. D.
Consulting Physician—S. W. Mitchell, M. D.
Superintendent—Mr. William Billings.
Teacher—Mr. Waldie.
Assistant Teacher—Miss Embly.
Matron—Mrs. E. Seinyard.
Night School Teacher—Mr. Barnes.
Assistant Night School Teacher—Mrs. Barnes.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening in the Hall, on Seventh street, Vice-President Professor R. E. Rogers in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President's report was read by Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, President. The report made mention of the favorable financial condition of the institute, and of the large increase of membership. The new sectional arrangement, lately adopted, was noticed, by which the usefulness of the Institute may be greatly extended. Attention was called to the success of the *Journal*, which under Professor Morton's able editorial management has become self-supporting and remunerative, instead of being a heavy expense, as formerly.

The elections were then reported, by which the following gentlemen were declared officers and managers for the ensuing terms:—

President—Coleman Sellers.
Vice-President—Henry G. Morris.
Treasurer—Frederick Fraley.
Secretary—Prof. Henry Morton.
Board of Managers—For three years—William Sellers, J. V. Merrick, Henry Cartwright, Samuel Hart, William B. Bement, Henry Bartol, J. H. Cooper, Theo. Bergner. For two years—William P. Tatham, Dr. Isaac Norris, Jr. For one year—Dr. R E. Griffith.
Auditor—J. H. Cresson.

The President-elect, Mr. Coleman Sellers, was installed, and made a short speech congratulating the members on the favorable prospects of the institute.

The report of the Secretary, Professor Henry Morton, was then read, in which the following new inventions, engineering works, and scientific items were noticed:—The St. Gothard Tunnel; the St. Louis Bridge; the South Kensington International Exhibition Building; the Back-pressure Brake of Le Chatelier; a Self-adjusting Expansion Gear of A. B. Rider; method of Welding Boiler Plates; a Coal-cutting Machine; Pavement Bricks; Eureka Coffee Urn; "Squirting" Metals; Working Bronze; Drying with Ether; Melting Large Masses of Iron, etc.

The Zirconium Light was exhibited, the jet and oxygen being supplied by the New York Oxygen Gas Company.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—While the ice and coal men are growling over the mild weather, the poor are thanking Providence for the blessing.

—The new South street bridge is to be constructed of wrought iron, with a draw with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls, arches of brick, and iron I girders. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 185 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

—At Chesnut street and Hudson alley stands a monument to the Board of Health in the shape of a pile of filth.

—An enterprising morning paper sensationally reports all pistol firing. Oh! hush.

—What is the bridge over the Delaware to be constructed of?

—Our City Fathers meet to-day to growl and grumble.

—The Red Shirts will crowd Council Chambers to-day.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.—Mr. Charles W. Brooke has been highly complimented by the prominent members of the bar in this city, and its judicial heads, in a card of invitation to repeat his lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads." Mr. Brooke has arranged to repeat it at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening next, when he may expect as large and cultivated an audience as that attracted by his first and successful effort.

ONE OF THE FORTY THIEVES.—Augustus Miller was arrested by Park Guard Scott this morning, on the charge of the larceny of a coat from Belmont Station. He had a hearing before Alderman Clark and was committed. Miller is said to belong to the gang known as the "Forty Thieves."

THE MYSTERY OF THE SKELETONS EXPLAINED.—Our readers will remember that a few days ago attention was called to the discovery of several skeletons by workmen engaged in digging a clay-pit in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Master streets. Great excitement was occasioned at the time, from the facts that no account could be given of how the bodies came to be there.

We have before us a brief of title and map to a message and tract of land situated in the District of Penn, in the county of Philadelphia, formerly belonging to the Shipley estate. The tract embraces 29⅝ acres, and extends in the form of a parallelogram from Turner's lane and Ridge avenue. The southwest angle of this tract extended to a point a short distance south of what is now Master street, and east of William or Twenty-fourth street. It appears that at this point there was formerly a private burying ground, but how bodies came to be left there unknown cannot be stated. The point on the map is about far enough south of Master to bring the site of the burying ground to the south side of A street, where the bodies were found. A street is a small street running parallel with Master, and not very far south of it. To whom the bodies belonged is also unknown.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr this afternoon:—

Henry Wagner, upon the charge of the larceny of a coat from Mr. Morris Pennington, of West Grove, Chester county, Pa. He was arrested in a pawn office while in the act of disposing of the property. Henry was committed for trial.

Frederick Vogels, alias Walters, etc., had a hearing upon numerous charges of house robbery. In every instance defendant engaged board at different boarding-houses, and then left the following morning, taking with him property belonging to boarders and others living on the premises. The complainants in the case are Mrs. Birkley, living at No. 1126 Ridge avenue; George P. Rheinhart; Jacob Hetzel, No. 228 Chester street; Mary Muehler, No. 445 Garden street; and C. F. Greiner. These parties are all victims of the accused. Defendant was committed to prison for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at the residence No. 713 South Tenth street, occupied by Mr. Reed. The flames were extinguished by Policeman Keegan.

About the same hour last night a fire occurred in the building No. 253 South Sixth street, occupied by Mr. Landouzy, caused by a drunken Frenchman going to bed with a pipe in his mouth.

About 4 o'clock this morning, the rag store of Henry Wilson, at the northwest corner of Fifth and Shippen streets, was slightly damaged by fire.

This morning, in the neighborhood of 6 o'clock, the liquor store No. 1634 Market street was damaged by fire. Loss trifling.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Fred. Vogel, alias Buskle, alias Walter, was arrested yesterday by the Eighth District Police upon the charge of robbery. The allegation is that he engaged board at the residence of Mrs. Birkle, on Ridge avenue, and left the same day with property belonging to some of the boarders. He will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon. The detectives have several charges of like characters to prefer against him.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—John Field (colored) was arrested at Ninth and South streets last evening, upon the charge of malicious mischief. It is alleged that he thrust his arm through a pane of glass in a jewelry store window in that locality. Defendant was arrested by Officer Shields, and Alderman Collins committed him to answer.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of reserved season tickets for the second series of this course will commence to-day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. The first lecturer will be Wendell Phillips, who will appear January 31, and discourse upon "The Questions of To-Morrow."

ROW AT HESTONVILLE.—Last night a disturbance occured at Hestonville, during which a man named McCloskey was stabbed in the face. His assailant escaped. The injured man was removed to the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, and from there to the Almshouse for treatment.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale February 8, for account of the United States, a large and valuable lot South street, west of Twenty-fifth street, 123 feet front and 271 feet deep to Shippen street.

SUICIDE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown white man jumped into the Delaware at Mead alley wharf and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870.

The Philadelphia Money market to-day shows only a slight change compared with the balance of the week. The supply is very ample, and, with a sluggish demand both on business and speculative account, the rates generally favor borrowers. Between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. of each day during the week there have been good balances available for stock operators at very low figures. This fact in a measure accounts for the sudden spirts of activity at the Stock Board very often of late towards the closing hour.

The rates to-day are nominally the same as yesterday, 5@6 per cent. on demand and 8@10 per cent. on prime discounts.

Gold was weak, opening at 121¾, declining to 121⅝, and closing at noon at 121¾. There is an absence of all speculative feeling in the market.

Government bonds are quiet and prices a little off compared with the closing quotations of yesterday.

There was a dull Stock market to-day, and prices were decidedly weak. In State loans no sales. City 6s continue the same. Sales of the new issues at 100¼; and Lehigh Gold Loan at 92.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 47⅜@47 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55½; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 38; and Northern Central at 43⅛. 28¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 35½ b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

In the miscellaneous list the only sales were in Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 118; and in Passenger Railways, sales of Spruce and Pine at 20. 12 was bid for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	89⅛	113 sh Penna.	55⅜
cash	100⅛	7 do	55⅜
$2200 do	100⅛	50 do	55⅜
$2000 Leh Gold L	92	25 do	55⅜
$3000 Pa 6s 2d m.	96½	8 sh Far & M Bk	118
$3000 Phil & E 7s	84½	14 sh Mor Cl Pf	58
$7000 Sch N 6s, 82	50	10 sh Sp & Pine	20
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	83¼	95 sh N Cent R	45⅜
70 sh O C & A R	38		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 113⅝@114; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@114; do. July, 1867, 114@114¼; do. July, 1868, 114@114⅜; 6s, 10-40, 112½@112⅝. U. S. Pacific R'ds. Cur. 6s, 109⅞@110. Gold, 121¾@121⅞. Market weak.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115⅞; do., 1864, 115⅜@115⅝; do., 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅞@114; do. 1867, 114@114⅛; do. 10-40s, 112@112⅜; Cur. 6s, 109⅝@110¼. Gold, 121¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅝@117¾; 4o 1862, 115⅝@115⅞; 4o. 1864, 115¼@115⅜; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1868, new, 113¾@114; do. 1867, do. 114@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 113⅝@114⅛; 10-40s, 112@112⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅝@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¾@121⅞; Silver, 116@118.

—NAHR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	121¾	12:05 P. M.	121⅞
10:10 "	121¾	12:06 "	121⅞
10:40 "	121⅞	12:08 "	121⅞
11:12 "	121¾	12:20 "	121⅞
11:25 "	121¾	12:25 "	121¾

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was again very dull. The price, which was 121¼@121⅜, changed only five times during the session of the board, from ten to three o'clock, while the clearances have fallen to only thirteen millions. It is said that the enemies of the Clearing House have contrived a deep plot by which they intend a grand demonstration in the Gold Room. They have made all their recent sales ex-Clearing House, the effect of which will be to compel the buyers to carry the actual gold instead of holding it on paper in the Clearing House. The enemies of the Clearing House are the cliques who went short at 122½@123, and are desirous of getting up a panic among the 'bulls.' The carrying rate to-day ranged from six per cent. currency to seven gold.

"The State bonds were generally steady, the exceptions being the North Carolinas, which fell to 23¾ for the new upon intelligence that the Legislature has ordered the suspension of the interest on the special tax bonds, and the Tennessees. The Virginias were lower under sales to realize the recent improvement.

"Assistant Treasurer Folger received proposals today for the sale of two millions of bonds for the special fund of the Treasury, thereby carrying out the programme as originally announced instead of varying it as it was rumored he would in order to make the gold sale first. The offerings amounted to nearly seven millions, despite which fact the markets remained steady and eventually closed strong. The demand outside the speculative dealers was so general and so strong as to overcome the depressing influences of the large offerings at the Sub-Treasury.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mons. Raspail not Dead After All—A New Ocean Cable—The "Times" and Mrs. Stowe—Spain and the Bourbon Succession—The Coming of Arthur—To-day's Cable Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

The London "Times" on Mrs. Stowe.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The political news of the day is very meagre. The *Times* of this morning has an article four columns long, reviewing Harriet Beecher Stowe's new book on the Lord and Lady Byron matter. The writer admits the likelihood that Lady Byron was deceived by her husband's inveterate passion for mystification and really believed him to have been incestuous.

Death of Raspail Contradicted.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A few days since it was positively and officially announced that M. Raspail, one of the leading members of the radical party in the Corps Legislatif, was dead. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the report was first contradicted, and a deputation which was on the way to Paris to attend the funeral were notified of the facts. Much indignation is expressed at the unknown author of the cruel hoax.

A New Ocean Cable.

A new cable, in the interest of the French Company, to connect England and Brest, has been successfully laid. The shore end at Salcombe, England, was completed last night.

The Bourbons and the Spanish Throne.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The consideration of the proposition of Senor Castelar, the leader of the Republican party, to exclude the Bourbons forever from the throne of Spain, has been postponed by the Cortes for the present.

The Coming of Prince Arthur.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Standard*, in commenting upon the cordial reception promised Prince Arthur in the United States, says:—"The young Prince is the best ambassador we could send to America for some time, as, according to previous experience, his visit will evoke a cordial demonstration of friendship."

Bank of England.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £181,000 since last week.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamship England, from New York.

FROM CUBA.

Mr. Seward at Havana—He Makes a Speech But Says Nothing.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The steamers City of Mexico and Columbia have arrived.

Exchange on London, 11¼@12½, premium; on the United States, long sight, in currency, 17¼ discount.

On Tuesday evening the bands of the different volunteer battalions in this city serenaded Mr. Seward. Several thousand people assembled in the street in front of the hotel, and Martre Square was splendidly illuminated. The officers of the volunteers entered the hotel, where Colonel Zulueta delivered a speech of welcome, saying the serenade was a manifestation of the sentiments of the loyal Spaniards for their distinguished guest.

Mr. Seward shook hands with all the officers, and replied briefly to the welcome. He complimented the people on the improvements they had made since his former visit to Havana. All nations, he said, were interested in the permanent peace and prosperity of Cuba, and pray God that their progress may continue and peace and harmony be restored to the island. Referring to Spain, he expressed the hope that the political situation of the country that was the most ancient ally of America would result in a safe and speedy issue.

Mr. Seward's remarks, from beginning to end, were non-committal in the matter of the insurrection.

Ten of the gunboats recently arrived from New York have gone to sea. Their destination is unknown.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House joint resolution on the subject of ventilation of Senate and House was laid before the Senate by the Chair.

An amendment providing for ascertaining the cost of the proposed improvements was concurred in.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) presented a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island. He said that in conjunction with his colleague representing the State in Congress, he had been charged with the honorable duty of presenting to Congress in the name of the people of that State a marble statue of Nathaniel Greene.

The statue had been placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives in pursuance of the act of Congress setting apart that Chamber as the receptacle for distinguished Americans now deceased, two from each State.

He eulogized the character and services of General Greene, and commented at length upon the stormy times in which he lived and took an active part, and their influence upon the history of the country.

Mr. Sumner submitted resolutions of the acceptance of the statue, returning thanks to the Governor of Rhode Island, and through him to the people of the State, for the beautiful work